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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WHAT THE ARMS PARLEY ACCOMPLISHED

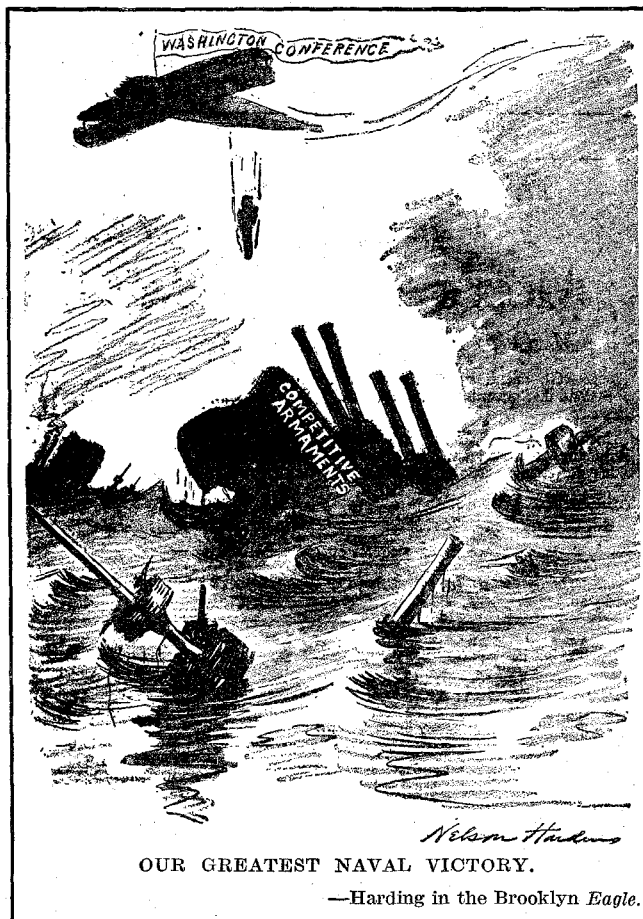
THE PESSIMIST, the prophet of evil, and the gloom peddler had a rotten day" on February 6, when the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament closed its sessions at Washington with virtually all its objections won, avers the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; and most of our press seem to agree with a correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* that the results of the Conference "exceeded all reasonable hopes." "The major maritime nations are now pledged to cut their navies approximately in two, and as a by-product the threatening questions of the Pacific and the Far East have been removed from the category of war breeders," says a writer in the *New York World*. Listening for a moment to the pessimists, however we are assured by Mr. Hearst's *New York American* that the United States, after summoning the nations of the world to a conference to wipe out the causes of war, "finds herself tied hand and foot to the war machine of foreign imperialism." The *Washington Times*, under the same ownership, tells us that the Christian people, who have supported the Conference with their prayers and who hail its achievements as an unprecedented victory for peace, are the victims of "a pathetic delusion"; that "the cause these good men and women are helping is a brazen defiance of the whole Christian teaching." For in this Conference, it continues, "the warlike Powers of a foreign continent not only have done nothing for peace and charity among themselves, but have brought the peril of more carnage, the danger of new wars, to the threshold of the most pacific great Power on earth." And the Socialist *New York Call*, remarking that "it isn't pleasant to play the rôle of the cynic in this matter, but we live in a world ruled by cynics and it is difficult to avoid it," declares that the net result of the Conference is to "reduce the cost of blowing each other up."

Scarcely had the Conference ended when an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo reported that the Japanese Navy Department "has formally ordered the various dockyards to stop con-

struction work on the eight battle-ships and battle cruisers now on the ways, which are to be scrapped in accordance with the Conference agreement." And simultaneously Washington dispatches stated that President Harding had ordered suspension of construction work on fourteen capital ships, "in anticipation

of ratification of the naval limitation treaty, under which only three of the vessels involved will be completed as war-craft."

Taking first the testimony of those most intimately in touch with the work of the Conference, we find it lining up on the side of the optimists. "The faith plighted here to-day will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress," President Harding assured the delegates in his farewell address; and he added: "You have written the first effective expression of the great Powers in the consciousness of peace and of war's utter futility." The naval treaty born of the Conference, says Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, "absolutely ends the race in competition in naval armament." The work of the delegates, declares Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, "diminished national armaments and increased national security; removed long-standing causes of offense and substituted good-will for suspicion; made peace less costly and war less probable." "In Japan we real-



ized that a new spirit of moral consciousness had come over the world, but we could not bring ourselves truly to believe that it had struck so deeply into the souls of men until we came to Washington," says Admiral Baron Kato, who headed the Japanese delegation. And he added this assurance: "We came and we have learned; and in turn we have, I think, given evidence, such as no man can mistake, that Japan is ready for the new order of thought—the spirit of international friendship and cooperation for the greater good of humanity—which the Conference has brought about." "Competition in naval armaments is now a matter of the past," avers Baron Shidehara, another Japanese delegate. "The clouds which were hovering on the horizon in these regions have lifted, and a more assuring outlook of peace



and good understanding now greets the eye of the observer," says a formal statement issued by the Chinese delegation. "By diminishing the causes of war and decreasing the weapons of war, we have reduced the possibility of war," avers Albert Sarraut, speaking for the French delegation. The Conference, declares Senator Schanzer, speaking for Italy, "marked the point of departure of a new era." Lloyd George, speaking in the British Parliament the day after the Washington Conference closed its sessions, hailed it as "one of the greatest achievements for peace which has ever been registered in the history of the world."

The three principal objectives of the Conference, says Senator Lodge of the American delegation, were "the limitation of armaments, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and aid to China, which would help her to secure a real independence." All these objectives, he states, "have been attained, if not with completeness, which, of course, was impossible in the case of China, yet in a very large measure." On the first point the Associated Press quotes him as saying:

"As France, owing to her situation, was unable to reduce her land forces, the efforts of the Conference were directed to naval armament. . . . The reduction involving abandonment or destruction of many capital ships was not the most important feature of the limitation."

"The great achievements to my mind were the limitations on the tonnages of ships and the caliber of guns, for this means an end to competition in armaments, and naval competition was the real danger. Supplementing this with the naval holiday, by which no building can be undertaken before 1947, except for replacements under certain limited conditions, we may truly say that the Conference has succeeded in not only a reduction, but a permanent reduction in naval armaments, putting an end to competition both in guns and tonnage, and this limitation of guns and tonnage extends beyond capital ships and includes all auxiliary vessels as well."

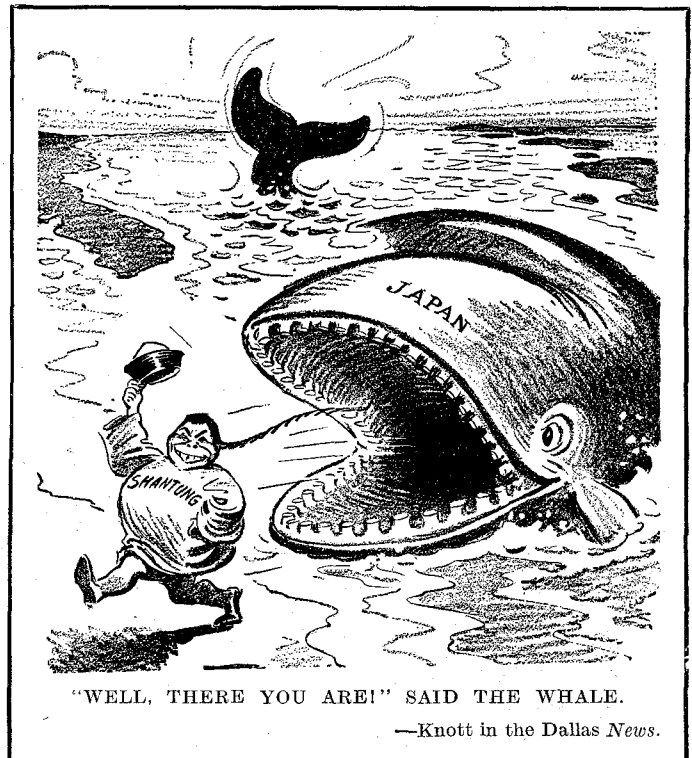
The second achievement, he goes on to say, is embodied in "what is popularly known as the four-Power treaty, by which the four nations holding insular possessions or dominions in the Pacific terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance—an alliance which carried in it the seeds of future troubles in the Pacific region." Then,

"In regard to China, the outstanding and most important result was, of course, the return of the province of Shantung by Japan."

"Apart from the Shantung settlement, other things were done by the Conference of the highest value to China. First was the general treaty . . . which provides for China neutrality for the 'open door' and many other points of very great moment. Then there are a number of declarations made by the Conference and unanimously agreed to which relieve China in the matter of foreign post-offices, foreign troops, extraterritorial jurisdiction, and other points of the same kind."

In addition to the more formal and material results of the Conference, the New York *Herald* lists other items under the category of "human achievements":

"The human achievements call for a cordial, frank, open discussion in the handling of international problems in conference with the purpose and determination to reach just, fair



and unanimous conclusions; the human achievements initiate a new idea in diplomacy—directness, simplicity, earnestness that are of the essence of American feeling and American methods; the human achievements provide for friendly consideration by a conference of nations, in good faith, of all irritating international problems such as hitherto have led to war."

In the same paper's Washington correspondence we find the following more detailed list of things accomplished:

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

Capital ships limited in accordance with the 5-5-3 ratio and a ten-year naval holiday declared; limitations made as to aircraft carriers; plans for scrapping prepared; provisions made for replacement, and a new Conference arranged for in the event of changed conditions; all contained in the five-Power naval treaty. The Conference, under this heading, failed to secure limitation of the number of submarines and auxiliary craft.

RULES FOR CONTROL OF NEW AGENCIES OF WARFARE

Rules made outlawing the submarine as an agency attack against merchant ships. The Powers at the Conference pledge themselves to observe at once this new rule of submarine warfare as among themselves, and will ask the rest of the world to adhere. Established international law redeclared, requiring submarines to observe rule of visit and search. Declaration made against use of poison gas. New conference arranged for to devise new rules of future warfare.

LIMITATION OF LAND ARMAMENTS

Opposition of France resulted in failure to do anything under this heading, as in the case of the attempt to limit the number of submarines in proportion to the limitation of capital ships.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO CHINA

Principles to be applied to China were expressed in the four Root points, which make a general declaration of abandonment of spheres of influence, respect for the territorial integrity of China, a declaration of eventual abandonment of extraterritoriality, eventual tariff autonomy, declaration in favor of the Open Door, etc. Under this heading may be considered the four-Power Pacific treaty, pledging the signatory Powers to respect each other's territory and to confer whenever the peace of the Pacific region is threatened. In connection with the Far Eastern settlements, Article 19 of the naval treaty delimits regions where fortifications shall remain in statu quo, while the four-Power Pacific treaty calls for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Commissions named to consider tariff and extraterritoriality. Arrangements made to withdraw foreign troops and foreign post-offices; the open door and territorial integrity stressed in various resolutions and in the nine-Power treaty relative to China.

Shantung returned to China by Japan and teeth extracted from twenty-one demands, leaving only railroad and port extensions of lease to Japan in Manchuria. Chinese, Japanese and American declarations clarify Japan's withdrawal of claim for economic superiority in Manchuria. Arrangements made to list concessions and commitments in China. Pledge secured from China not to exact preferential railroad rates, and Chinese Eastern Railroad to be disposed of through diplomatic negotiations.

SIBERIA

The Conference conformed to the spirit of moral trusteeship for Russia. Declarations were made by Ambassador Shidehara for Japan, pledging the withdrawal of Japan from Siberia and Northern Sakhalin as soon as possible. This statement was



analyzed and repeated by Secretary of State Hughes as a matter of record.

Secretary Hughes made the position of the United States clear and left no loophole for the Japanese Government to bring about failure to fulfil its pledge through ambiguity. Japan pledges herself not to interfere in Siberian domestic politics.

MANDATED ISLANDS

This question was disposed of by arrangement reached by the United States and Japan settling the controversy over Yap.

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PACIFIC

Complete control of radio service in China placed in the hands of the Chinese Government with a general declaration against monopolistic control of radio concessions.

A remarkable fact about the Conference, avers Elmer Davis

in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times*, is that after three months of debate apparently "none of the nine participant nations comes out any worse off than it entered, and most of them can look to solid and substantial gains." The chief gains fall to the lot of Japan, according to this correspondent, who goes on to say:

"As the score stands at present, it seems hardly too much to say that this Conference has been the greatest success in Japanese diplomatic history. Japan has won more at other conferences, but always at the expense of hard feelings left behind.

"Between China and Japan, between Japan and the United States, the feeling is much better to-day than three months ago. From an American view-point it may be surmised that the biggest single advantage Japan has won in this Conference is the elimination of most of the points of friction with the United States. Naval rivalry, at least in capital ships, has been stopt. That rivalry was a source of much ill-feeling, and it was a competition in which Japan was certain to be distanced very soon.

"The four-Power treaty ought to remove much Japanese suspicion of America and much American suspicion of Japan. Japan loses the British alliance, which would have gone overboard anyway in the case of a war with America, and gains America's promise not to attack her in return for her promise not to attack America. In other words, much of the important provocations that might lead to trouble between Japan and the United States has disappeared. There are still, of course, the Japanese in California; and there are still Japanese in Manchuria and Siberia. But a little wisdom and common sense can make it very unlikely that trouble should ever arise from those problems. In other words, Japan is reasonably free from the fear of a war in the Pacific with a Power considerably her superior in population and material resources.

"Japan has given up in Shantung what she had already promised to give up. She has engaged, as have the other Powers, to make no further encroachments in China. Her activity here was started by the example set by European Powers, and Japan, as Baron Shidehara said yesterday, will profit more than anybody else from equal opportunity for all in Chinese trade. She has made some concessions with regard to Manchurian finance, but she holds to Port Arthur and the South Manchurian railroad. She stays in Siberia till she is ready to get out.

"In other words, Japan retains her strategic supremacy, military and political, on the continent of Asia, and is reasonably sure that if that supremacy should ever be challenged by Russia or China, Russia or China would have to fight alone."

"America's gains and losses, if any, will be so fully discussed in the Senate that there is little point in attempting to analyze





them here," says Mr. Davis, who turns next to the subject of "Britain's substantial gains":

"Britain has succeeded in supplanting the Anglo-Japanese alliance without giving offense to Japan, in stabilizing the Pacific situation, which threatened a good deal of disturbance to the British Empire, and in stopping naval competition with America, which would have been hopelessly expensive, without relinquishing the building up of those departments of the Navy which a good many British naval officers think will play the decisive part in future wars.

"Those successes relate to the direct business of the Washington Conference; incidentally, the Washington Conference has enabled Great Britain to win considerable strategic advantage over France, which can be turned to good use in the Anglo-French disputes on purely European matters."

As to France, we read further:

"France has lost nothing material, but has had to take all the blame of the failure to carry out the full program of naval limitation, for which, in fact, her delegates divide responsibility, about equally, with the British. That and France's stand on land armaments have had an effect on American opinion which is perhaps overestimated just now, but which in any event is a black mark on the competence of French diplomacy at this Conference."

Italy is also a gainer, according to another Washington correspondent, Charles Michelson of the *New York World*:

"Italy, tho disappointed in not seeing some approach to the principle of land disarmament, comes through with popularity and a chance to get an Atlantic cable. She was America's strongest ally in all the committee debates, adamant on only one thing—naval equality with France, whatever it was to be."

China, says Mr. Michelson, was "the one nation which came to the Conference with nothing to lose and much to gain," and therefore "everything done for her represents net profit." What these gains are has already been told. As Mr. Michelson sums it up: "For the first time the big factors in the world agree to take care of her until she is able to take care of herself."

Turning once more to those witnesses who are convinced that no good can result from the Arms Parley, we are warned by Mr. Hearst's *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* that the four-Power treaty

pledges this country to follow Japan or England or France into war under certain conditions. We read:

"The text of the treaty tells the story. By the treaty language that bound England to fight for France, Germany to fight for Austria, Japan to fight for England, the United States is bound in the four-Power treaty to fight for the yellow empire of the Orient. The language that means war for other nations, that pledges war in other treaties, means nothing else, pledges nothing less, in our own treaty.

"For generations all the treaties of alliance that have led to wars and provided for wars have been exprest in exactly these lying words used in this treaty. . . .

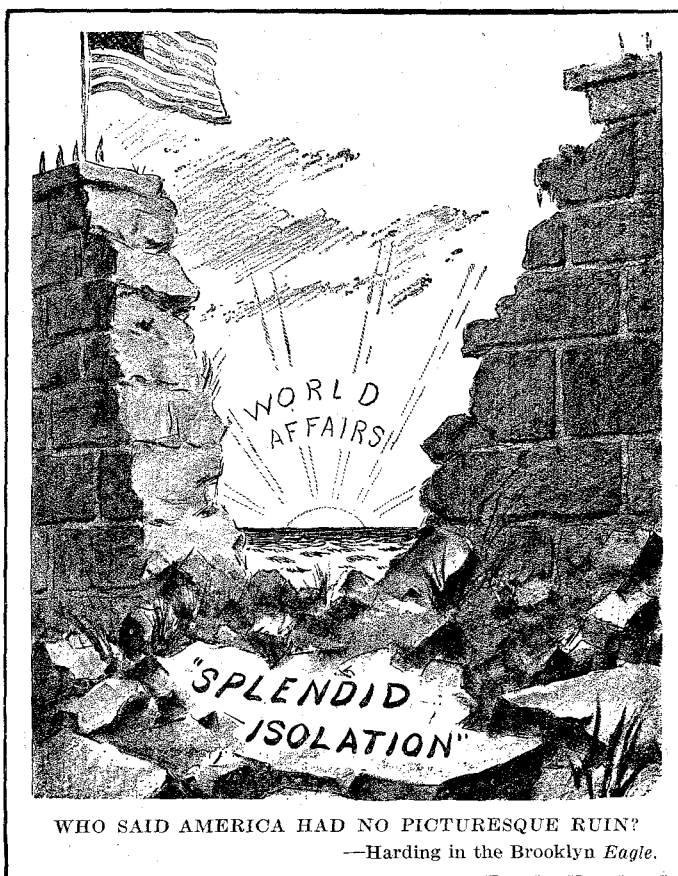
"All the negotiations of the Conference have been conducted with an eye toward war; the treaties and agreements have been made with the likelihood of war ever in mind."

If millions of Americans have been deceived by the Disarmament Conference they naturally want to know it. But very few of our papers seem to take this suggestion seriously. America, avers the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, was not "hoodwinked and bamboozled and tricked—not that you can notice." "The Washington Conference has proved the power of enlightened public opinion when it chooses to assert itself," remarks the *New York Evening Mail*; and in the *Washington Post* we read:

"The chief reason why success has been attained is that the Conference was rightly conceived and planned. In the first place, the Conference was limited in numbers. The only nations attending were those which were directly concerned. In the next place, the program was strictly limited, and the objects aimed at were specified with all possible distinctness.

"But more than all these, the fundamental element of success was the plan of equality and unanimity. The Powers, great and minor, acted, deliberated, and voted as equal sovereigns, and there was no coercion except that of world public opinion.

"The rule of equality in rank and unanimity of action has enabled the Washington Conference to compose perplexing and long-standing differences, without calling upon any nation to infringe upon its sovereignty or dignity. It seems logical to assume that if the rule worked successfully in the case of nine nations it can be made to work successfully in the case of fifty nations. Thus there is opened to the mind the future world association of nations, meeting not once only for a specific object, but periodically, for the greater object of keeping the world in peace by meeting specific dangers as they arise."



WHO SAID AMERICA HAD NO PICTURESQUE RUIN?

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

PIUS XI

IN THE WHITE ROBES of his sacred office, which made a striking contrast with the scarlet gowns of the Cardinals beside him, the newly elected Pope Pius XI stood on the balcony of St. Peter's Church overlooking the crowded square, to bestow his first apostolic Benediction on the city and the world. Since the break between Church and State in 1870, Popes had stayed inside the church to give this blessing, and by shattering this precedent in his first official act, the new Pontiff seemed to press and people to be setting the keynote of his pontificate. When the new Pope's sister in Milan was told of the act, she said she knew her brother could do nothing else in view of his profound patriotic sentiments. The Marshal of the Conclave of Cardinals promptly issued the official statement that "his Holiness Pope Pius XI has given his first blessing from the exterior balcony overlooking the Square of St. Peter's, in the special intention that his blessing should be address not only to those present in the square, and not only to those in Rome and Italy, but to all nations and all peoples, and should bring to the whole world the wish and the announcement of that universal pacification we all so ardently desire." The next day the Paris journals all seized upon the significance of the appearance of the white-robed figure in that Roman balcony, *L'Homme Libre* telling its readers how the Pope "opened his windows to look out upon a vast world overturned by war, to see empires crumbling, oligarchies disturbed and the people rioting. The appearance of the white-robed Pontiff was like a ray of daylight, a sudden rift in a horizon troubled by uncertainty." Likewise our own daily papers, in their first comment on the elevation of Cardinal Ratti to the chair of St. Peter, enlarged upon the significance of the blessing from the balcony. To the *Springfield Republican* it seemed to signalize "a policy of restoration, of harmonious relations with the Quirinal, a policy for which the new Pontiff has stood as a member of the party of Cardinal Gasparri." The *Brooklyn Eagle* finds food for thought in the fact that Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, takes the name of Pope Pius XI:

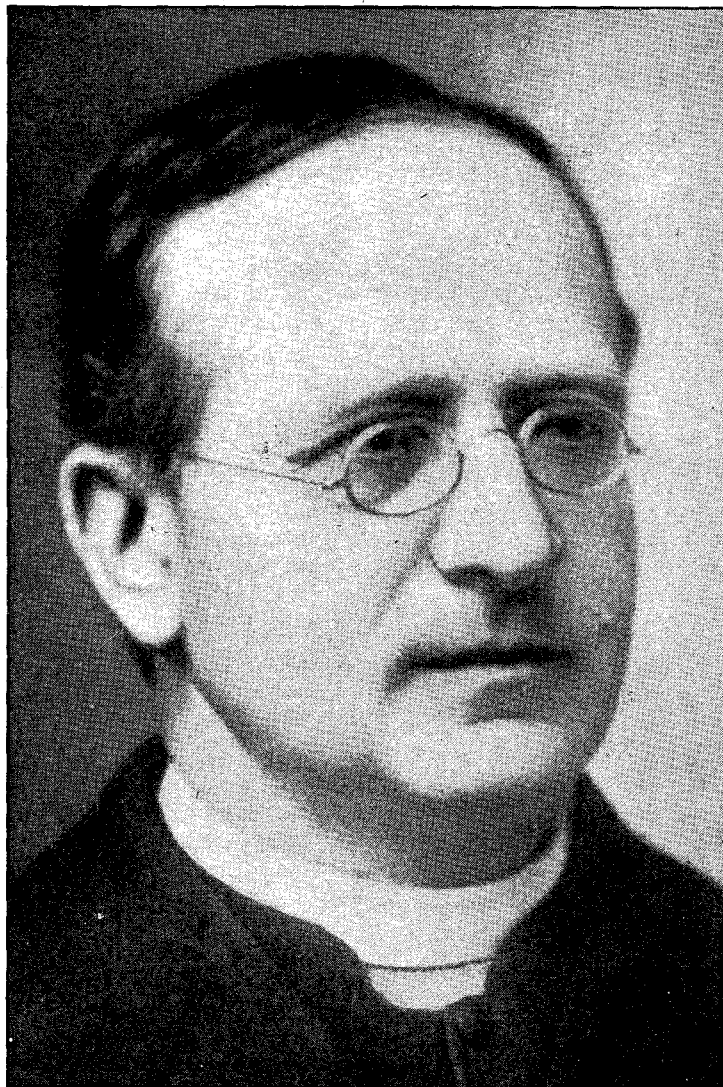
"It was Pius IX who entered the Vatican a prisoner in 1871 after his troops had been defeated and the Government of Italy had confiscated the papal territories. It was Pius X who launched a policy tending to diminish some of the asperities in

the relations between Quirinal and Vatican. And if prediction does not fail, Pius XI will find a way to establish 'peace with honor' between the Church of Rome and the political authorities of Italy."

That the new Pope will build toward reconciliation with the Italian Government upon the foundation which Benedict XV laid, and "that during his reign the Church will reach some kind of a compromise whereby the present condition of affairs may be terminated," is the prediction of the *Philadelphia In-*

quirer. Achille Ratti had been Archbishop of Milan less than a year. But during these few months he had come into close contact in that great industrial center with some "of the most turbulent elements of the so-called proletarian movement outside Russia," and had been made familiar with the struggle between capital and labor. So the *New York Evening Mail* observes that since "it is the fashion to speak of Popes as either 'political' or 'religious,' perhaps history will designate Pius XI 'sociological.'"

It is natural that American editors should look back upon the past career of Achille Ratti to discover his qualifications for the leadership of 300,000,000 Catholics. They find a scholarly priest, a learned librarian, yet an outdoor man who has won fame as a mountain climber. They find this same scholar taken from his books, and sent to troublous Poland to achieve diplomatic triumphs and then returning from Italy to display executive capacity as Archbishop in the great city of Milan. We glean from the newspaper biographies that Achille Ratti was born in a weaver's house-



"AN OUTDOOR POPE."

Pope Pius XI has been storing up strength for the heavy burdens now thrust upon him, by days and nights of mountain climbing. It has been said of him: "Once afoot he knew not weariness; his steps were firm and measured like those of a mountaineer; his eyes open to all views and the charms of nature."

hold in a suburb of Milan, May 30, 1857. He was educated in the seminary in Milan, came back there to teach, entered the Ambrosiana Library of Milan in 1888, and remained there for more than twenty years, while continuing pastoral work, eventually becoming head of the library and only leaving it to become Prefect of the Vatican Library in Rome in 1914. In 1918 the Pope sent him as "visitor" and later "Nuncio" to Poland. There he was credited with displaying, in the words of a Catholic writer, "such remarkable tact and diplomatic skill, and even heroism, that he played quite a leading part in the final settlement of both the political and ecclesiastical difficulties which surrounded the birth of the new Republic." He was made Archbishop of Milan in April, 1921, and Cardinal in June. Thus he had been Cardinal less than eight months when on February 6 he became the 261st Pope.

WHAT LENINE MAY DO AT GENOA

"A SHORT MAN, mainly bald in front, with hair slightly ginger, the face high as to cheekbones, the eyes somewhat slit-like, the color of the face very sallow, the general appearance definitely Asiatic"—such a man, further described by a British observer as one who "smiles, but without geniality," will sit at the conference table at Genoa to represent Russia. The selection of Lenine to head the Russian delegation stirs American editors. The autocrat of all the Soviet Russias will come to Genoa, remarks the *New York World* "to make his first public appearance on the legitimate stage," and "there are fears that Lenine will live and move in such a blaze of publicity, of special interviews, photographs and moving-picture cameras, that all the other delegates and all their programs will be lost to sight." Yet there might be advantages in meeting Lenine face to face, *The World* goes on to suggest, in an editorial discussion which the neighboring *Evening Post* understands to mean simply that "when once we find Lenine to be a gentleman of middle stature, in a soft collar, with a pretty gift of speech and a shrewd command of practical tactics, we shall get a saner idea of conditions in Russia." When the conference meets, so it seems to the *Boston Herald*, the Soviet chief will be noted "more for what he stands for than for what he looks like." His promised presence at Genoa suggests to the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger* a real concession on the part of the Soviet. For—

"In recognizing the Genoa program the Communist régime by implication admits that the structure of the bulk of civilization is not to be overthrown by venomous propaganda, tyranny, rapine, slaughter and a suppression of all the instincts of fair play.

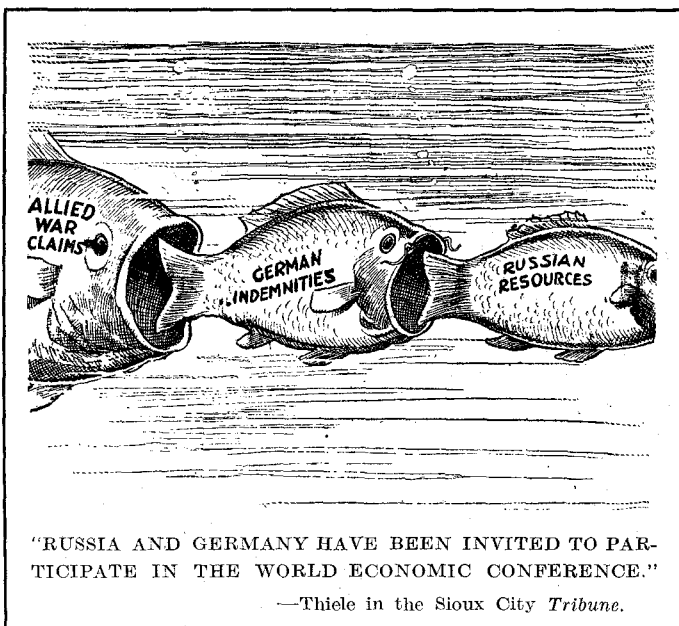


"Lenine is apparently willing to speak for Russia and its political philosophy with reference to facts. So much is a step forward and an index of the spirit of compromise, without which all progress must cease."

When Lenine and his fellow representatives of Soviet Russia are given their first hearing in a discussion of world affairs at Genoa, one of the most interesting chapters of history will begin,

thinks Sir Philip Gibbs. In one of his syndicated letters, which we quote from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Sir Philip shows why he thinks so:

"Briefly stated, it is that in return for economic recognition and based upon the development of the immense natural resources of the Russian Empire now lying untouched because of



the utter breakdown of her industrial life, the great Powers can demand, and enforce, the demobilization of the Red Army, the abandonment of revolutionary propaganda, and the establishment of a less tyrannical system of government.

"By such a compact, under drastic conditions, Europe will be relieved of a military menace which totally obstructs the progress of peace conditions. With the demobilization of the Red Army there will be no pretext for Poland to maintain her large standing army, or for the armies of the Letts and Lithuanians.

"That will ease the financial and military burdens of France, to whom Poland looks for support. That will make France less aggressive in regard to German reparations, and will make her friendly relations with Great Britain more assured.

"At the same time the resurrection of Russia from her living death will give back to the world a great market for manufactured goods. Before the war, Russia bought 70 per cent. of all the manufactured articles used by her people. For some years to come she will need to buy 95 per cent. in return for her grain, timber, furs, oils, minerals, flax, and other produce.

"A rising tide of trade in Russia would undoubtedly do a great deal to restore the buying and selling energy of the whole world, not rapidly, but in a gradual and healthy way. We can not ignore the possibility. Russia herself must submit to any conditions to obtain it, or die out of civilization. Upon her representatives at the Genoa conference (if they actually get there), and upon their good sense and good faith, will depend the outcome of this chance to secure a renaissance of Russian life."

Or, to let *The American Banker* (New York) voice American financial opinion about Russia's presence at the Genoa conference:

"After the world had its hopes raised so many times to see the Soviet power overthrown and Russia recover from her brain-storm, it is now endeavoring to ascertain if it is possible to have any relations with the Soviet and just how much has the leopard changed his spots. This really is what the invitation to Russia to join the conference at Genoa means. Russia with Siberia contains a great proportion of the great undeveloped resources of the world. There lies dormant vast wealth in those raw materials that Europe so badly needs—timber, minerals and the products of the soil.

"Europe, loaded with debt, needs new resources of wealth to exploit, and they lie mainly in Russia. The Lenine and Trotzky régime, despite its ability to keep on top, has for some time realized that Russia is rapidly disintegrating under the Soviet system and that a new impetus is needed to restore the means of

existence for the great population of Russia. Hence this projected meeting of two distinct needs, and we shall see this spring, when the conference meets in Genoa, if it will produce tangible and beneficial results."

But we know that in France the rendezvous with Russia at Genoa is far from popular. What the introduction of Germany and Russia into the conference really means, as the *Journal des Débats*, for instance, insists, is that Germany is to be allowed to exploit Russia at her leisure. In France, and also in this country, contends the *New York Tribune*, "the decision to invite Lenine and his trained Russians to the gathering created a bad impression." Russia may have agreed to pay her debts, but *The Tribune* sees little likelihood that these debts can be paid. In a financial and industrial way Russia "is a vacuum," we are told, and "of all the nonsense ever paraded by pseudo-statesmanship the implication that Russia is capable of pouring out goods in return for goods her people very much need is entitled to the blue ribbon of silliness."

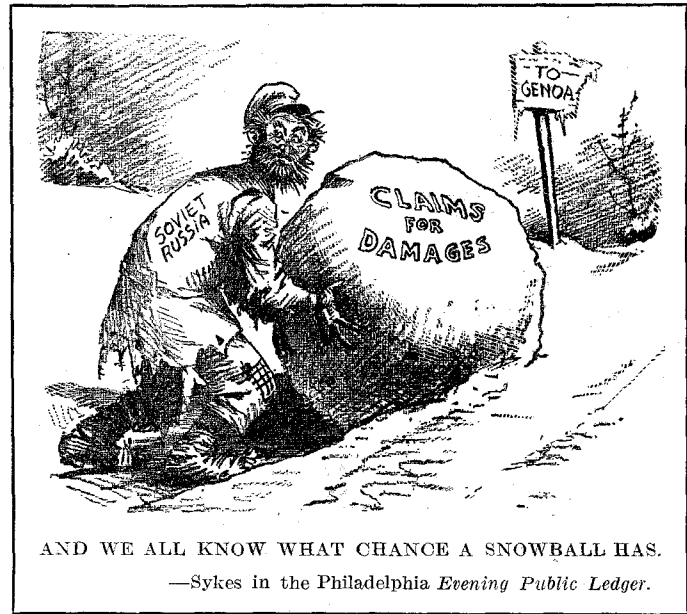
But *The Villager*, whose editor writes in the suburban calm of Katonah, N. Y., has an explanation of the Western nations' new willingness to meet Lenine and Trotzky at Genoa. Three years ago the proposition "to shake the bloody hand of Bolshevism for the sake of fat trade concessions" would have aroused great popular protest. Why are we so ready to treat with Russia to-day? The answer is given as follows:

"In 1917 Lenine and Trotzky announced world-revolution and a Socialist State to be set up on the wreck. They only said they would accomplish these large ends, but we were scared into thinking they could do so. In panic we talked of a *cordon sanitaire* to be drawn about Russia; we dilated on the spread of Bolshevism; food relief, trade, treaties—everything to be done was urged in the name of preventing Bolshevism.

"The scare is over. Lenine and Trotzky still talk of world revolution, but only those attend who somehow feel it dishonorable to recognize as imaginary any perils they once thought real. No one to-day really fears that the spectacle of his

debts—as a condition to participation at Genoa—has surprised American observers, but they find an interesting explanation in the following paragraphs in an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow:

Foreign debts owed by Russia and the claim of other governments against the Soviet régime will be as nothing when compared to the amounts that Moscow has chalked up against



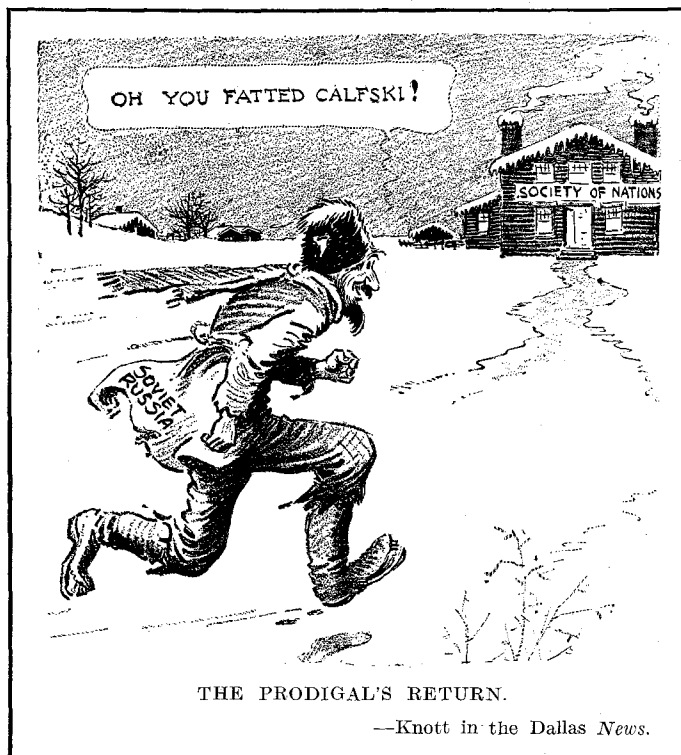
England, France and America. The *Alabama* claims, upon which America was successful against England, following the Civil War in the United States, form the chief precedent upon which the Bolshevik Government will present its claims against the Allied and Associated Powers.

"Reams of documents will be presented to show the responsibility of the Great Powers for the damage suffered by Russia as a result of the Czecho-Slovak advance in Siberia. Admiral Kolchak's ill-fated movement, the Archangel expedition, General Denikine's sweep northward from the Caucasus, General Baron Wrangel's Crimean expedition, General Yudenitch's fiasco in the Baltic States, Simon Petlura's activities in Ukraine, and hundreds of similar expeditions not reported to the western world."

The sum of 100,000,000,000 gold rubles has been mentioned as the total which the Soviet Government will demand, but the above quoted correspondent thinks that this is likely to be scaled down by the elimination of indirect damages. In the Washington dispatches high Treasury officials are quoted as describing these damage claims as "preposterous." "Fantastic" is the word used by the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*. The claims, in the opinion of the *Washington Herald*, "are obviously advanced for trading purposes." On the other hand, the Socialist *Milwaukee Leader* thinks that if Russia is asked to pay the Czar's debts, she "is perfectly right in setting forth the damage she has suffered as a counterclaim." In this connection it is interesting to note that *The Wall Street Journal* estimates the total national debt of Russia at about \$24,000,000,000, of which about \$5,000,000,000 is owed to France. These totals are so large that the *London Economist* thinks it quite "clear that whatever the Soviet Government may promise it can not even begin performance for many years to come."

Russia's aims at the Genoa conference have been officially stated as follows by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in an Associated Press dispatch:

"We are going to Genoa, neither as conquered nor as conquering. We shall fight, but our fight will be for commercial development, not for revolution. We are going to the Conference to fight as equals with the other Powers; as the representatives of the proletarian Government, offering the capitalistic Governments an opportunity for developing the great resources of Russia in such a way as to do justice to the Russian proletariat as well as to the foreign capitalists."



Government transacting business with the Soviet will encourage the Bolsheviks of his own country to rise up and enact the March Days at home. No one to-day is asking if to sit down with Lenine and Trotzky will not strengthen these gentlemen; they may have all the strength they can get, because we have discovered that their strength can not do to us what they said it could."

The Russian government's willingness to pay the pre-war

A MILLION A DAY FOR OUR WOUNDED

WHAT IS THE REASON for the failure of the Government's program for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers?" is the pointed question put by the leading Republican organ, the *New York Tribune*. Last April a new director, C. R. Forbes, of Seattle, was appointed by the President, and in August the Sweet Bill was signed, combining the insurance and relief bureaus in the Veterans' Bureau, yet, as the *Tulsa Tribune* remarks, "evidence, as to wrongs and abuses seem to pile up faster than evidence of improvement and relief." President Harding himself has declared that "the man who came back wounded deserves the fullest aid and assistance in our power to give, and I purpose to use all the influence and power that I have to see that he gets it." Moreover, declares the *New York Times*, "if there is anything that the people demand with all the sincerity and earnestness of which they are capable, no matter what it shall cost, it is that the disabled soldier must be cared for, put on his feet, or made physically comfortable and easy in his mind for life."

Despite such assertions, however, a national association of wounded and disabled veterans assembled in Washington a month ago and, selecting Ohio as a typical State, declared in a memorial to the President that "the Government of the United States has provided no hospital facilities of any kind to care for mentally disabled ex-service men," and that "the United States has farmed out the insane ex-service men of Ohio to State asylums which are notoriously overcrowded, under-manned and inadequately equipped to treat and care for them." These charges, together with the statement that "the tubercular and the non-tubercular are not kept separate," and that "the State of Ohio is making a profit averaging \$300 a year on each patient," were published in our issue of February 4. What is true in Ohio is true in practically every State in the Union, declared the memorial, "and the pity of it all is that, according to specialists, one-half of these young soldiers could be restored to reason, or socially and economically rehabilitated by prompt medical treatment."

"The nation can not dodge, and should be ashamed to try to dodge its responsibilities in connection with these men," asserts the *Raleigh News and Observer*. They should get "the best care and treatment that science and a wealthy nation can provide," maintains the *New York Evening Mail*, thus agreeing with every editorial opinion that has come to our notice. "A country which could make marvelous arrangements for them when they were being prepared to fight can now do equally well when they have paid the penalty of fighting," contends *The Mail*, as it complains of conditions in New York hospitals.

When we look for an explanation of what the *Baltimore Sun* terms "callous indifference," we are told by Dr. Haven Emerson, former medical adviser to what is now the Veterans' Bureau, that "politics are at work"; that "political appointments are being made within the Bureau." It was Dr. Emerson who advised against making Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio, a national hospital center, because "it would prevent contact between the patients and their families, which in most instances is highly desirable." The hospital plan, we are told by Harold A. Littledale in the *New York Evening Post*, "later was changed to the 'national university' idea, which now is coming in for so much criticism." This plan also was carried out against the advice of the medical adviser, Dr. Emerson, who soon thereafter tendered his resignation. "Politics and medical services," declares this public health authority, "are incompatible, and the Veterans' Bureau work is 95 per cent. medical services."

"But," explains the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, as it takes up the defense of Director Forbes, "the task of rehabilitating our wounded soldiers is a tremendous one, and not to be accomplished in a day. Veterans must be content to withhold judgment until Director Forbes has had reasonable time in which to work out his plans." In complete agreement is the *Rochester Post-Express*, which thinks "the appointment of Colonel Forbes was a good one."

His military record is beyond reproach, and his ability to administer the affairs incumbent upon the office is unquestioned." Under his régime "a material change for the better has been wrought in the past few months," we are assured by the *Washington Post*. As the *Harrisburg paper* specifically points out:

"Fourteen regional offices have been established throughout the country, and working from these fourteen regional offices are 140 authorized suboffices. The fourteen regional offices will, under rules and regulations prescribed, hear complaints, examine, rate and award compensation claims, grant medical, surgical, dental and hospital treatment, convalescent care and grant vocational training."

"What is most desirable," in the opinion of the *Springfield Republican*, "is that the true perspective of this matter shall not be lost sight of by a one-sided view." And it is just this sort of view, intimates the *Providence Bulletin*, that we have been given by Judge Marx, national commander of the disabled veterans' organization, which presented the memorials to the President. "Judge Marx," *The Bulletin* tells us, "is a bitter opponent of the Harding Administration. He finds fault with the Forbes system, but why doesn't he confer with Director Forbes, point out the mistakes, and work with the Bureau for better conditions?"



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PRESIDENT HARDING GREETING THE WOUNDED

At Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. "The soldier, who came back wounded deserves the fullest aid and assistance in our power to give, and I purpose to use all the influence and power that I have to see that he gets it," declared the President."

In St. Louis, we are reminded by the *Seattle Times*, "disabled soldiers who have received vocational training at Government expense are earning larger salaries than they did before they were injured." On February 10 Director Forbes called a conference of the country's leading neuropsychiatric specialists with the object of improving the Bureau's method of dealing with mental and nervous cases among disabled ex-service men.

Director Forbes thus referred to his record at the conference of the disabled:

"Here are some of the things the Veterans' Bureau is doing:

"1. Paying out \$1,000,000 cash every day, including Sunday, directly into the hands of the ex-service man or his dependents.

"2. Providing, without cost, hospital care and treatment to 30,000 veterans. This care includes board and lodging and represents an expenditure by the Government of \$60,000,000 per annum.

"3. Giving vocational training, without cost, to 100,000 disabled ex-service men at an expenditure for tuition and supervision of \$30,000,000 per annum.

"4. Mailing out 650,000 checks every month, representing \$42,000,000.

"5. Conducting an insurance business for over 600,000 ex-service men, without any cost of administration to them, at premium rates below that of private companies for like policies. Insurance in force, \$3,500,000,000.

"6. Conducting over 50,000 medical examinations every month.

"7. Giving outside treatment in cases where hospitalization is not required to 20,000 ex-service men every month.

"8. Receiving 1,000 new claims every day, in addition to the 1,200,000 on file; employing 4,000 ex-service men and women in carrying out the work.

"9. Requiring for 1922 expenditures in behalf of the disabled ex-service men—\$510,000,000—more than the entire expenditure of the whole United States in any year prior to 1897.

"10. The United States of America is already doing more for its disabled veterans than any country in the world, despite the fact that their losses were far heavier than ours.

"In view of these figures, statements that the Government is not taking care of its disabled men will not hold water. In addition, the bureau has allowed 305,000 compensation claims; \$300,141,000 has been paid out in compensation benefits, and 148,000 insurance claims have been allowed with a commuted value of the claims totaling \$1,310,000,000. Would this indicate that nothing has been done?

"On January 1, 1921, there were in all Government institutions but 2,541 beds for the care and treatment of mental and nervous cases. On January 5, 1922, there was a total of 5,158 available beds in Government institutions for the care of this type of patients. Has not some progress been made during the last year?"

Furthermore, declares the President's personal physician, General Sawyer:

"To-day there are being hospitalized under Government control, in Federal hospitals, 22,440 World War veterans. This does not take into account patients in contract hospitals, who now number 9,066.

"There are also under construction 7,592 beds which will be ready for occupancy within the next few months, and the Government is at present contemplating at least 2,500 more beds under the new Langley bill. So ultimately the Government will have under its direct administration hospital capacity for a minimum of 32,000 patients, which is estimated to be the peak of the load."

TO HALE KING COAL TO COURT

A SOLUTION FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS, in which the consumer would receive consideration, is offered by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the special Senate Committee named to investigate labor conditions in the West Virginia coal-fields. The Senator from Iowa proposes a Federal agency for regulation of the coal industry—a

voluntary court of arbitration—affecting employees and employers alike, and recommends that a code of laws be enacted by Congress and the principles of the code interpreted by three appointees of the President. Thus, with representatives of the miners, the operators, and the public, the Coal Board would function much like the Railway Labor Board. Senators Phipps, Sterling and Warren, also of the Committee, support Senator Kenyon's report, but go further in declaring that unless labor unions are forced to incorporate, the Coal Board would have no legally responsible body with which to deal. In the coal industry, they point out, the employer, usually an incorporated body, "is legally responsible for the carrying out of contracts, agreements and promises, but it is always uncertain whether the agreements and contracts of labor union officials will be lived up to."

Senator Kenyon's report holds that both coal operators and miners were responsible for the recent fatal conflicts and property destruction in West Virginia. It was near the capital of West Virginia, in Kanawha County, it will be recalled, that approximately five thousand armed union miners assembled in August last year with the announced intention of marching through Boone and Logan counties to Mingo County as a "protest against martial law and the mine-guard system," which the union miners charged existed in Mingo and Logan counties. The result was a short civil war, in which the residents of Logan County, particularly, rose against the

invading union miners, and eventually Federal troops were called into the area to restore order. In reality, avers Governor Morgan, of West Virginia, in a statement to the *New York Commercial*, "the invasion was an attempt on the part of the union miners to force the unionization of the Mingo and Logan coal-fields." "There is no war between unorganized miners and coal operators in southern West Virginia (Mingo and Logan territory)," declared the *Huntington Herald-Dispatch*, "nor has there ever been. The war was carried on by union agitators from other counties and other States."

It is to stop this type of industrial warfare that Senator Kenyon formulated his code, which later is to be embodied in a Senate bill. The Senator does not want his program confused with the Kansas Industrial Court; he does not stand for compulsory arbitration or against the right to strike. "The code presents recognized elements of fairness," notes the *Omaha Bee*, "and provides a possible solution for a condition that may become intolerable." As *The Bee* reminds us:



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"BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN FORGETFUL,"

says Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, "of the great third party—the public—which has a vital interest in preserving peace in the coal industry." Senator Kenyon, since making his report, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge of the 8th District.

"The miners have shown that they can interrupt the orderly processes of communal life by refusing to dig coal. The operators have shown that they can produce a similar state of affairs by refusing to negotiate with their men. Experience has shown that the Kansas or Colorado Industrial Court laws do not bring about the uninterrupted operation of industry. This suggests the need of some further arrangements."

The Senator's code, which he does not claim to have originated, but which he feels is applicable to the coal industry, is as follows:

1. Coal is a public utility, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and accelerate the production of this essential commodity.

4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with in any manner whatsoever. . . .

5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. . . .

7. The right of all unskilled or common laborers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age, and other contingencies is hereby declared and affirmed. . . .

8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of male workers for the same or equivalent service performed. . . .

9. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under State authority.

10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry, with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours.

11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard workday.

12. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers, there should be no strike or lockout, pending a conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

"Of all the piffling propositions yet put forward, this seems to be the worst," declares the *Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh), but the *Coal Age*, a New York trade paper, on the other hand, maintains that the Senator's report is "an able document; the case is fairly stated, the claims of both miners and operators are carefully set forth, there is no dodging of the issue, and the author courageously proposes a solution." The *Coal Age*, furthermore, "commends the Kenyon report for not taking the popular form of State control of coal, for which there is already some evidence of popular demand."

The Williamson (W. Va.) Coal Operators' Association "does not feel that Senator Kenyon's proposals of Government supervision could rightfully be applied to our business," according to a statement in the New York *Herald* from the secretary of the Association. Finally we come to the objection of the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis:

"When an agency is created with authority to say that a man shall work for a rate of wages determined and fixed by that agency, and in the fixing of which the worker has no voice—there is where slavery begins. Look back over the history of Boards, Commissions and the like which have been clothed with even a semblance of such power, and you will find that invariably they have been under the control and domination of those interests that do not have the welfare of the laborer at heart. What assurance is there that it would be different under the Kenyon plan?"

"No one was disappointed in the kind of report turned in by Senators Phipps, Warren and Sterling. Phipps and Warren always have been antagonistic to the rights of labor, and nothing else could be expected from them."

"The whole scheme of Senator Kenyon's would have more weight with careful students of current affairs if our experiment with compulsory arbitration in the railway industry had been more successful," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which believes that "the sound solution of existing problems is not



likely to be found in any such plan."

"But a code is certainly desirable, if not essential to the effective functioning of a tribunal charged with the control of a great industry," asserts the *Chicago Daily News*, "for the public has no means of enforcing due recognition of its paramount rights and interests." "Very few people presumably want civil war in industry," observes the New York *Evening Post*, which believes "Senator Kenyon has moved in the right direction to bring another basic industry within the circle of civilized industry." And this move of the Senator's has a great deal of significance for the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*. "Once it was considered dangerous to disagree with big business," notes this paper; "more recently it has been considered dangerous to disagree with labor. It is encouraging, therefore, to find more or less conservative Senators who have the courage to do both." Of the proposal to compel labor unions to incorporate, the *Washington Post* says:

"Within the past few years the country has witnessed some conspicuous instances of broken wage contracts. Arrangements solemnly made, sealed and signed were cast aside as scraps of paper upon one pretext or another. This practise has become so common that employers, in making contracts for future delivery, can not depend upon existing agreements covering labor charges.

"Common fairness and ordinary justice to the interests of the public require that wage contracts should be strictly observed, and in order that they may be, all parties to them should be held responsible under the law. Statutes now in force which give exemption to the workers ought to be repealed, so that all will stand upon the same footing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ORIENTAL view is that Occidents will happen.—*Wall Street Journal*.

To the British eye the Oriental landscape is a riot of color.—*Columbia Record*.

THE manufacturer who makes the best of things usually succeeds.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE Industrial medium now most needed is one that can make ghosts walk.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

JAPAN says she has been patient in China's case. But China looks more like the patient.—*Dallas News*.

THE Government is continuing to bind up the wounds of the veterans with red tape.—*Asheville Times*.

Not all of those interested in China should have the Open Door. Some should get the gate.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

WE often wonder, if the Chinese love us as much as they say they do, why they sharpen our collars so.—*Columbia Record*.

THE embattled farmers may have stood at Concord in 1775, but in 1922 they seemingly balk at it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IT must be difficult for the Chinese to reconcile the creed of Christian nations with their greed.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IF the North Pole is really moving, it must now be quite a distance from the place where Dr. Cook found it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

NEW YORK might begin her advertising campaign with this notice: "Don't go West and get held up. Come to New York."—*New York Evening Post*.

AGAIN the Democrats will have the spending of money as a campaign issue and the Republicans will have the money to spend.—*Springfield Republican*.

"COAL Strike Looms!" Well, why can't the miners and operators be brought together right now and kept in conference until they agree on just how much more the consumer will stand for?—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE dogs of war, it seems, are not to die, but only to diet.—*Columbia Record*.

IF it be true that the good die young, then we can explain the untimely demise of our New Year's resolutions.—*Asheville Times*.

EVERY child comes into the world endowed with liberty, opportunity, and a share of the war debt.—*Mansfield News*.

ONE great difference between the Four-Power Treaty and the League Covenant is that one was of Republican and the other of Democratic origin.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

NOTHING is more gratifying than to make a mistake and then see it copied without credit by all the other newspapers in the same county.—*Boonville Republican*.

JUST as everything was looking rosy for the future of the Democratic party, along comes William Jennings Bryan and predicts a victory for the Democrats at the next election.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

IF a man doesn't believe the world is getting better, he isn't.—*Canton Press*.

PERSIA recognizes the Irish Free State. Aw, shah, as Eamon would say.—*Dallas News*.

LAWLESSNESS seems to have left Mexico, and we think we know where it went.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"READING maketh a full man." This probably refers to one of the best cellars.—*New York American*.

A CONFERENCE may be defined as an assemblage held preliminary to another conference.—*Dallas News*.

GENERAL PERSHING says the Army needs second lieutenants. Vindicated at last!—*Army and Navy Journal*.

JAPAN says she is behind President Harding's program. Yes—but how far behind?—*New York American*.

OLD Guard politicians are worried: The man with the hoe is getting after the man with the hokum.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

WELL, Thrift Week is over, and as we look ahead we seem to see Thrift Month and Thrift Year coming.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

NATIONS that have gotten into a hole by contracting debts can get out of it only by contracting them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IT used to be that women could vote only in certain States, but now a woman can vote no matter what state she is in.—*New York American*.

THE press report says that under the law the new Peace dollar can not be changed for twenty-five years. That will make it very inconvenient.—*Mobile Register*.

COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT blames judges, well-meaning philanthropists and the parole system for the wave of crime. Personally, we're inclined to blame the criminals.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

OF course, Ireland might just as well have been made a Free State without all the killing and burning and wrecking, but that, you know, would have indicated an inferior brand of diplomacy and statesmanship somewhere.—*New York American*.

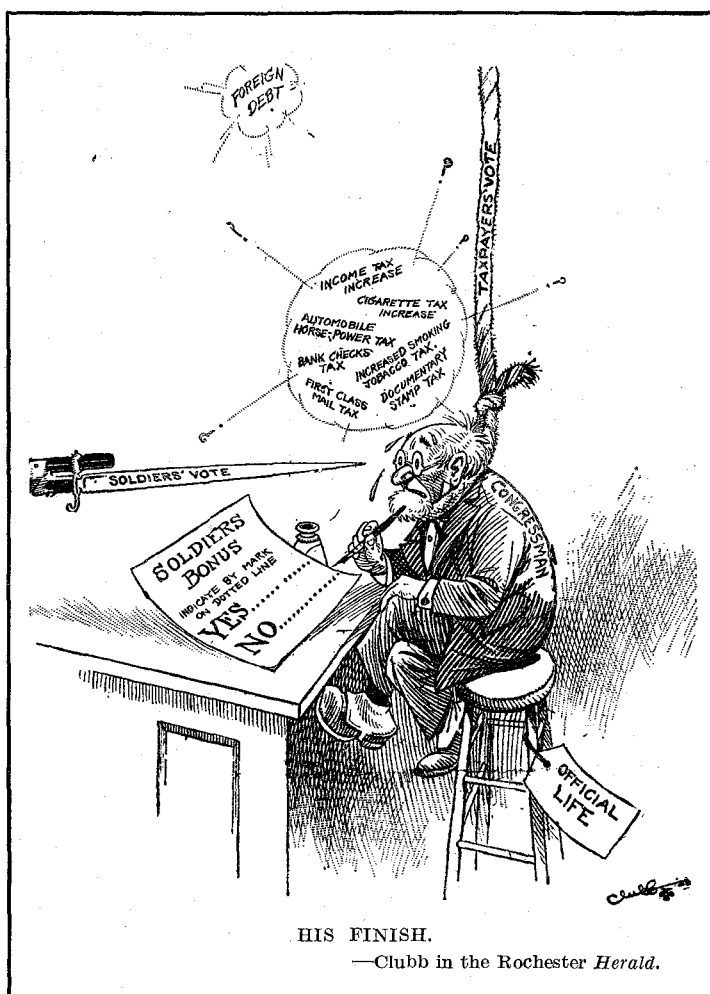
THE horrors of another such peace as this one should be all that is necessary to deter the world from another war.—*Columbia Record*.

WE shudder for fear the man who names Pullmans may get hold of the LITERARY DIGEST's special Chinese number.—*St. Joseph Gazette*.

IT's getting harder to railroad legislation through Congress now that they have installed the bloc system.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

IN charging an illegal conspiracy against three big tobacco firms, the Federal Trade Commission probably proceeds on the theory that where there's so much smoke, etc.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

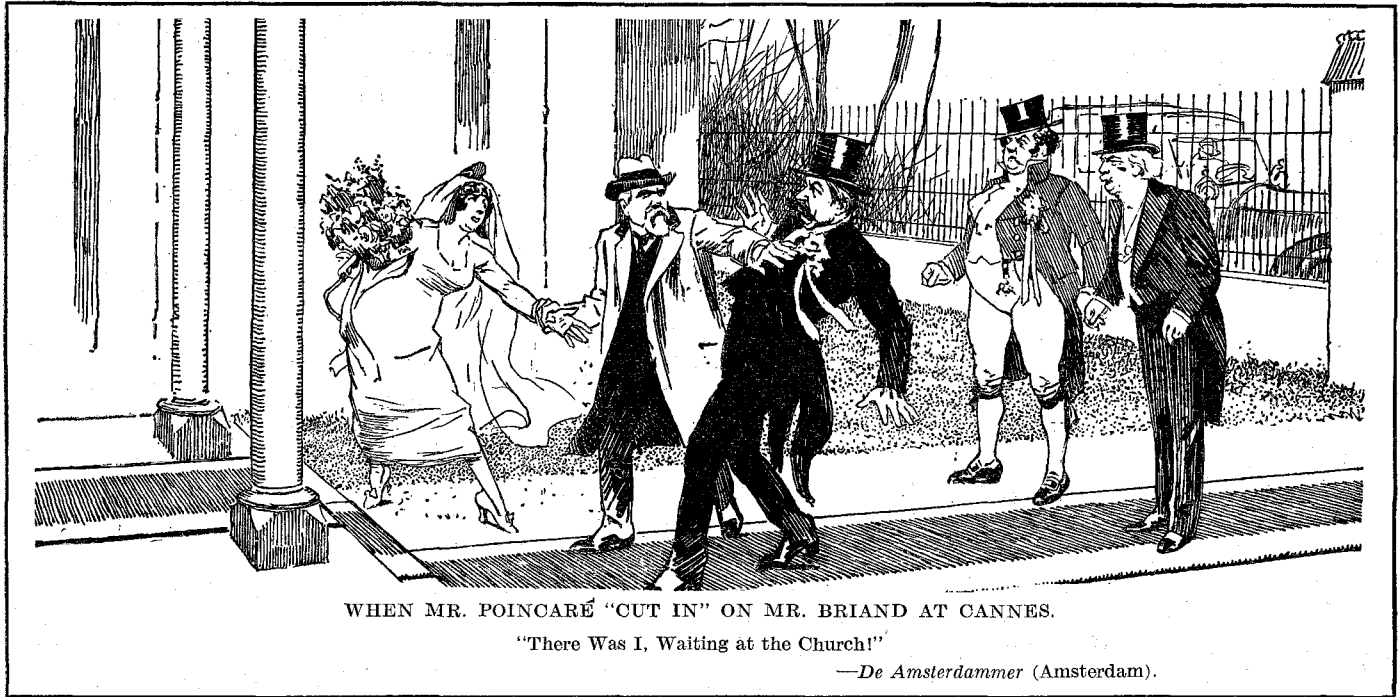
PRESIDENT LOWELL of Harvard complains that football interferes seriously with the students' academic work. He probably doesn't realize how seriously their academic work interferes with their football.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.



HIS FINISH.

—Clubb in the Rochester Herald.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



POINCARÉ UNDER EUROPE'S SEARCHLIGHT

NO ITEM in Mr. Poincaré's political make-up will remain unrevealed if the searchlights of the press in Europe keep in good working order, it is remarked by those who note various comments on his record in French politics, from which British, German and Italian editors essay to predict what his Government will bring to pass. There is no head of any European state possessing the intellectual equipment of the French Prime Minister, remarks the London *Outlook*, "nor any political party in Europe so devoid of elementary common sense as his own." Referring to his tenure of the Presidency of France, this British weekly observes that it cut short the career of the "most able of French politicians, and immured him in the Palais Élysee" during the greatest years of the history of France. We read then:

"He was a political cipher. His memoranda to his Prime Ministers were either ignored or drew threats of resignation because the President was exceeding his constitutional prerogatives. Released from his gilded chains, he thirsted for the power which all other French statesmen of his own caliber had already tasted, and some of them found bitter. To quench his thirst, he was compelled to win the sympathies, by voicing the delusions, of the horizon-blue Chamber, which the electors chose in 1918 by the simple method of voting in the man in each constituency who promised to get most out of Germany. So he put himself at the head of a tatterdemalion and not too reputable following to gain his own ends, without in the least sharing the opinions he was forced to proclaim to keep his leadership, as many a talented soldier of fortune has done before him. He has gained his ends. And now, in office, he must do his best as a patriot to further the interests of France without drawing down upon him the wrath of his followers for pledges unfulfilled and threats unexecuted.

"The difference between M. Poincaré, leader of the wild men, and M. Poincaré, the President of the Council, must be looked for largely in the increased sense of responsibility that will weigh upon the latter."

The *Outlook* believes that "the wild men must be curbed, and to hold them in check we must rely upon their leader." As the new French Government gets under-way "it is fair and wise, as well

as politic, to overlook the provocative words written and spoken in the past" and this weekly adds:

"M. Poincaré is going to Genoa. So far so good. It is only courteous to credit him with intentions to work for the objects to be sought at that Conference according to the unanimous resolution of the Supreme Council at Cannes. The little tempest in a teapot about the Anglo-French pact is of no importance whatever, because the pact is of no objective value, and was intended merely as window-dressing to impress French opinion. We can quite safely guarantee France against German aggression for ten years, a period during which every soldier knows Germany can not possibly attack France, and there is no reason why we should object to France guaranteeing us against Germany, if French pride prefers to make the obligation mutual, so long as we remain the judges of what constitutes aggression."

As to the Genoa Conference, which some London press correspondents think may be postponed a month on account of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet, we learn from Paris cable dispatches that Premier Poincaré has drafted a note to the Allies suggesting that some attempt be made through diplomatic channels to agree on a common policy among the Allies before the date of the Conference. He in no way indicates that anything resembling a Supreme Council should be called as a preliminary, we are told, but simply that the Allies should get to understand one another's point of view before setting out for Genoa. In his note to the Allies, we are advised that M. Poincaré calls attention to various "inconsistencies and imperfections" in the program prepared at Cannes for the Genoa Conference, and the French Premier suggests that all such questionable points "must first be settled between the Allies, who will then be able to present a united policy in case of any attempt by Soviet Russia and Germany to revise the Treaty of Versailles and win advantages for themselves without giving guaranties." Adverting to the miscarriage of the Cannes Conference, the Manchester *Guardian* concedes that the task which Mr. Lloyd George set himself at Cannes has "failed for the moment" and "may have to be resumed under less favorable conditions," but "it can not be

abandoned." Of Mr. Poincaré this newspaper says he is strong and able, and there is nothing in his career to suggest that his ministry will prove to be one with which England "can not co-operate." Says the London *Daily Telegraph*:

"The task which M. Briand has left incomplete, the establishment of a formal compact or alliance between Great Britain and France, should thoroughly appeal to the new Premier. He has always prest for this step, and has urged that we should have given France the guaranty she wished, even when the American Senate refused to ratify the draft of the Triple Alliance to which Mr. Wilson had agreed. The great work, then, of drawing the two nations together should go on, and should be pursued to a satisfactory conclusion, in spite of passing interruptions and discouragements. M. Poincaré is a supporter of the Versailles Treaty, and it is the operative clauses of that instrument which the Dual or Triple Pact would sanction. He desires that France should be secure against another German attack, and that Germany should pay to the full extent of her capacity for the injury she has done. That is what the people of France want; and, broadly stated, it is what the people of England want also. To attain this end we have been prepared for sacrifices, to which M. Briand has borne generous and eloquent testimony. We hope that the negotiations will be resumed in the temper and spirit with which they were initiated, and that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to reach with M. Poincaré that complete understanding which will do more than anything else to promote international stability."

On the other hand the London *Star* believes that in compassing the fall of Mr. Briand, France "simply upset the table" that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals at Cannes had made ready, and it hopes that as England starts a new thread of negotiations with Mr. Poincaré the "atmosphere of suspicion will sooner or later be dispelled." The London *Westminster Gazette* observes:

"This is not necessarily an inauspicious moment for British and French relations. Most people, whether British or French, have long been weary of the beating about the bush, the perpetual professions of 'complete accord,' followed immediately by proof of radical disagreement, the turning of awkward corners, only to come up to more awkward ones a week later, which have been the accepted methods of diplomacy during the last two years. They have taken us nowhere and, so far from cementing the Entente, have created increasing friction between the two countries. It has long been evident that there would be no peace for any French Government, and little for any other, until M. Poincaré and the school of thought he represents had had an opportunity of giving effect to their opinions, not as mere critics, but as responsible Ministers. We regret that this inevitable phase should not have come earlier, but come it was bound to sooner or later, and we hope it will at length be courageously faced on both sides. There is nothing more desirable in the

world to-day than a good understanding between British and French, but it can not be built on the illusions and equivocations which, to such an excessive degree, have done duty for statesmanship in recent months. The two peoples and their Governments must be clear that they have the same objects in view, and, if they are not clear, they must face their differences and eschew all formulas which merely cover them up."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, described as Mr. Lloyd George's newspaper, calls attention to the report of its Berlin correspondent that the succession of Mr. Poincaré to Mr. Briand "caused something like a crisis in the German capital," and the editor proceeds:

"The Government of Dr. Wirth, as is well known, has with very uncertain popular support been pursuing an explicit policy of loyalty to the Versailles Treaty and compliance with the Allies' demands. The argument which it has pleaded to its own people has been that only by loyalty and compliance could considerate treatment be earned; and its critics are perpetually asking what it has to show for its earnings. If, in fact, it could only show the advent to power in France of a harshly anti-German party, its position must obviously be shaken, and may even be overthrown. The probable alternative would be a chaos devoid of hope either for Germany or for Europe. Much danger might be averted by a timely word uttered in the right quarter; and this is an aspect of its responsibilities, to which we hope the Poincarist Cabinet will be alive."

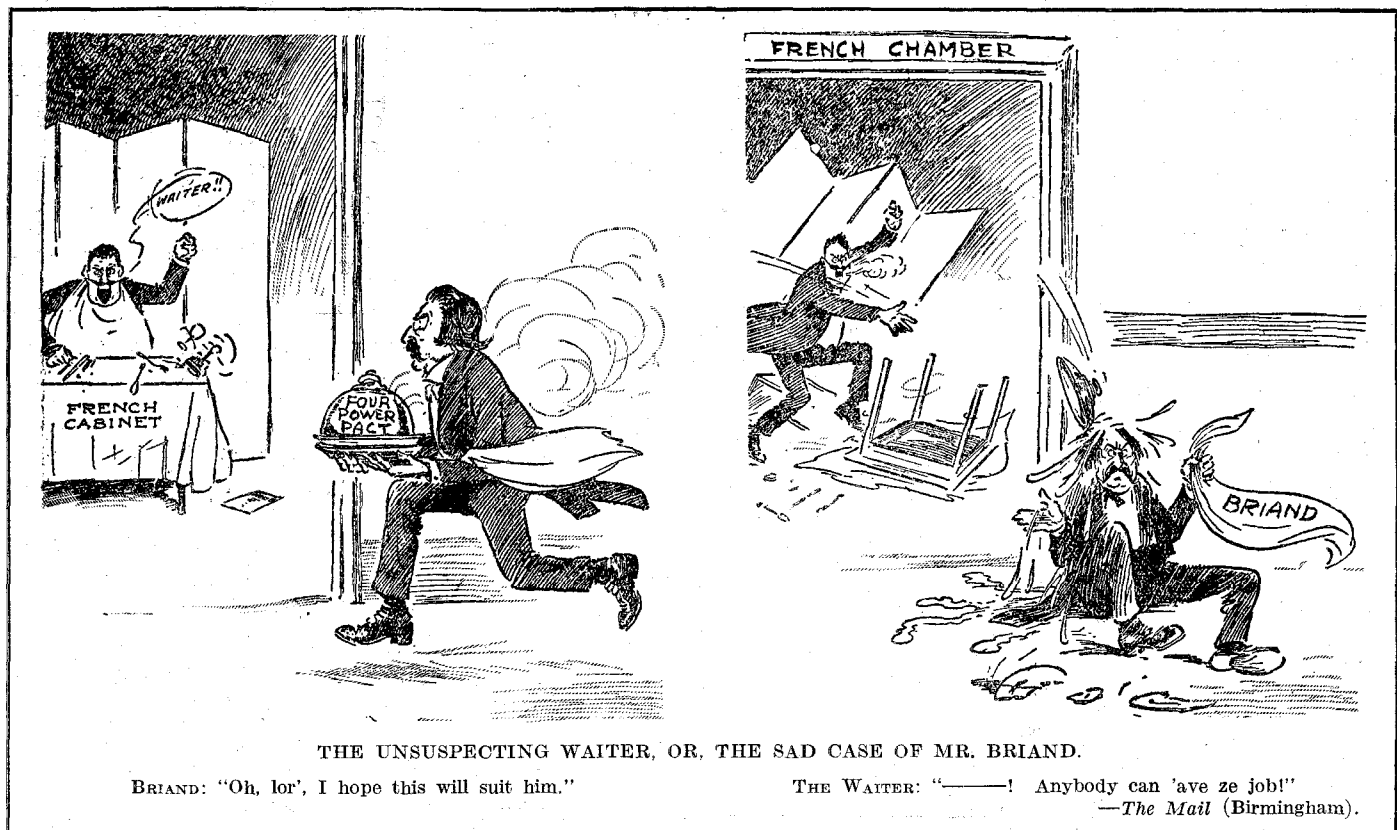
In Berlin the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* avers that all domestic discord in France will vanish under the Poincaré government, so that it will have a united front on foreign questions, and it adds:

"It is astonishing with what rapidity the politicians and the press pass from Briand to Poincaré, and with what swiftness and ease the new cabinet was formed. We must admit with some shame that in similar situations in Germany political bargaining goes on without end."

The Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau* describes the Poincaré Cabinet as one of "execution" which will "exact the last penny from Germany, cut it up in bits and give France the left bank of the Rhine." But its parliamentary basis is rather restricted, according to this daily, which believes "the Poincaré name is so built up on promises that there must be inevitable disillusion." The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* criticizes the Poincaré ministry as being too nationalistic, and writes of Mr. Poincaré as follows:

"Of course he has a sense of the shades of value in questions of detail, but his fundamental tendency, nevertheless, is to





exploit victory for France from all points of view, and especially with regard to Germany. In his eyes France takes precedence over Europe, and he is striving at this late day for the hegemony of the Third Republic in Europe. He wishes to be on good terms with England, but also that equality reign between the western Powers."

Mr. Theodore Wolff, editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, rages against Mr. Poincaré and his "policy of brigandage," and the *Vossische Zeitung* predicts that the new Cabinet must soon fall, unless it follows a different line of action, and the *Welt am Montag* laments that Mr. Poincaré should have gained his goal in securing the Premiership, for—

"He is well enough informed to know that the policy of France should move along the lines of the sagacious program drawn up by Mr. Lloyd George; but Mr. Poincaré is the slave of a campaign he has been conducting for many months. Any one who has said as much as he has must at least abide by his words."

In Italy the *Rome Tribuna* observes:

"What is the meaning of this theatrical stroke of the two French Presidents, Millerand of to-day and Poincaré, his predecessor? It means only one thing, which is that France objects to having her concerns made the subject of international discussion and deliberation, that France will not permit other powers to order it and impose a political directive upon it. In a word, it means that France insists on acting for herself. At Washington she objected to the program of disarmament that she was told to accept. At Cannes she refused even to discuss the problem that was suggested for discussion, namely, Reparations. As Louis XIV said for the State, the Republic says for Victory: 'I am France.'

"For too long a time France, whether as Republic, Empire, or Monarchy, has been habituated to dictate the law, and to consider herself as the protector and regenerator of humanity, now to calmly bend and accept and recognize in others the attributes of her royalty. During the forty-five years that elapsed between 1870 and 1914 she bowed under the law of Germany; but to-day, after victory, she can not submit to the law of anybody, friend or ally, and less even through friend or ally, to the will of the enemy. President Harding and Lloyd George both speak in the name of humanity, for the peace of Europe and for universal peace. But unquestionably there is an equivocation beneath their words and beneath their intentions, and this equivocation may consist in confusing Germany with humanity, and confusing the destiny of Germany with the destiny of humanity. Mr. Poincaré has risen up in arms against such equivocation."

RUSSIA'S FIGHT WITH FAMINE AND DISEASE

THE FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA of starving peasants has stopt, and they have bravely decided to stay in the country and await the next harvest, it is stated in the report of a Special Commission to Russia sent by the Health Committee of the League of Nations. All neutral observers agree that the peasants have used what was left to them of corn for sowing purposes, we read, and prefer to live through the dreadful winter in the hope of seeing meager crops rather than to abandon live seed in the soil tilled by their own hands. The halt of the stampede from the famine districts was due, no doubt, the report tells us, to very great organizing of the Russian administration, which succeeded in mobilizing transport, machinery, etc., in order to throw it all into the affected districts. Therefore, the Commission believes that—

"The main problem of the refugee is that of the return of the peasant of Western origin. There are still very large numbers to be repatriated. Comparing the Russian Soviet establishments for dealing with the mass movements of the population with the best similar establishments on the other side of the frontier, it must be admitted, the report states, that the Russian quarantine stations and barrack arrangements are certainly up to the best standard anywhere in Eastern Europe. Morbidity and mortality in Russian trains (which are unheated) are, however, very high, and it is not rare to see bodies being unloaded from Russian trains in Polish frontier stations.

"Children are apparently being taken care of in a very comprehensive way. The present régime has done its utmost to secure proper conditions, but in view of the difficult state of things in Russia at present, a custom has grown up of voluntarily abandoning the child to the care of the State."

As summarized by the *London Westminster Gazette*, the report informs us that the misery of present Russian life was evident in every hospital visited. Nothing struck the Commission so much as the exemplary cleanliness of a big municipal hospital in Moscow, which seemed an oasis amidst a desert of rubbish and untidiness. The staff which had succeeded in keeping this institution in such good order, we are told, was receiving salaries much below the famine level. The nurses were paid 5,000 rubles per month, and got their food only every second day. We read then:

"The situation of these nurses will be accurately appreciated

if it is realized that a cake of soap in Moscow costs 8,500 rubles.

"Another instance: a University Professor, by contriving to combine the duties of fourteen different posts, managed to put together a total salary of 400,000 rubles. The monthly value of his food ration (so-called academic food ration—the third best in the series) amounted to, roughly, 1,000,000 rubles. And yet he was unable to purchase the elementary necessities of life for himself and his average-sized family.

"In spite of such conditions of life, scientific activity in Russia has not ceased. In fact, the Russians are perhaps overdoing themselves in their zeal for establishing laboratories everywhere. In Moscow alone there appear to be twelve municipal bacteriological laboratories, and in the Moscow district there are as many as thirty. . . .

"In conclusion, the Commission suggests the drawing up of a Sanitary Convention and of an Anti-Epidemic Agreement between the Russian Government and the contiguous countries. The People's Health Commissary expresses his readiness to enter into such negotiations, being particularly emphatic as to his anxiety to conclude such an agreement first of all with Poland."

The report informs us that the epidemic of cholera, which was responsible for some 140,000 cases during the first five months of last year, ended suddenly in the middle of what is usually the epidemic season. We are told that it is impossible to predict whether or not there will be a recrudescence in the coming summer, but the presence of a regular cycle still on its increase is suspected. It is pointed out, moreover, that—

"The difficult transport situation in Russia assists in the localization of epidemics. Had railway traffic been normal, cholera would have spread westwards. The Russian sanitary authorities have made a study of this problem. It appears that the big increase of last year had its starting-point at Rostov-on-the-Don. It should be emphasized that the rôle played by 'carriers' appears to have been very considerable. This is an observation which was made also in Poland.

"As to typhus in Russia, the number of cases in 1919 and 1920 is estimated by Professor Tarashevitch at twenty millions, which must be taken as a starting-point in any attempt to get at the extent of the Eastern endemic focus. The Russians were satisfied that typhus had considerably decreased during 1920, but there were 2,939,000 official notifications in that year—a gigantic figure, especially as the pre-war average never exceeded 150,000.

"The expectations for the present winter had been favorable until typhus made an early appearance among the refugees in the Volga district. This was looked upon as a bad prognostic. According to the most recent information, typhus was spreading all over Russia, the Eastern districts of Poland being also affected.

"The Russian authorities seem to be in no great fear of an extensive outbreak of smallpox. They are confident of being able to check successfully the progress of the disease. The official figures for 1920 gave a total of 168,000 notifications, while the maximum reached in 1921 appears to be below 100,000."

There is no doubt as to the relationship between famine and the spread of epidemics, according to the report, which states that cholera seems to have been limited almost entirely to the famine districts, and typhus also is mainly restricted to the same provinces. Tho the disorganization of the railway traffic is a boon in disguise, from the Commission's point of view, it is to be noted that a very considerable and steady migration of refugees is constantly taking place. The refugees in Russia fall into two main classes—war prisoners and civilians. The repatriation of war prisoners need not cause great anxiety, we are told, but the civilian traveler is a dangerous carrier of epidemic disease. The methods adopted by the Commission in collecting the information, we learn, were two-fold. In the first place, they had interviews with the People's Commissary for Health, and his competent officials; and secondly, they had the benefit of information and advice given by Professor Tarashevitch. Altho much has been said about the danger of the plague spreading from Russia, Professor Tarashevitch assured the Commission that to his knowledge not a single case of plague had been discovered within the frontiers of European Russia. But all the authorities, according to this physician, complained about the indifference of the Chinese authorities to the epidemics of pneumonic plague in Manchuria.

GREECE AND PEACE

PEACE IS ARDENTLY DESIRED by the Greeks in their war with the Turks, but not peace at any price, nor is it to be expected that Athens will oblige France and the Turkish Nationalists by consenting to the unconditional abandonment of the Greeks of Asia. This we learn from the Greek correspondent of the London *Times*, who points out moreover, that no Greek Government would fail to demand compensation, territorial or financial, or both, for the loss of the Ionian mandate. The Greek case, as presented by a Greek of no pronounced party sympathies was outlined to this correspondent as follows:

"The Entente Powers gave the Ionian mandate to the Greek nation by the Treaty of Sévres. If they gave it not to the nation, but to Mr. Venizelos, they had no right to do so, and they can not blame us for accepting the gift as tho it had been made to the nation. We may have made a huge mistake in the last elections, but are they justified in abandoning us because our unreflecting electorate made an instinctive movement against what it regarded as a Dictatorship? If we are to evacuate the area which our unbeaten army holds, we have the right to demand compensation as well as guaranties that our commercial interests in Ionia will be respected, and, above all, that our 'unredeemed brethren' shall not suffer for having made common cause with us when the Powers invited us first to occupy Ionia, and then to take the offensive against the Kemalists who were threatening Constantinople."

It is admitted that there are some Greeks who will not hear of the evacuation of Ionia on any terms, but the *Times* correspondent doubts whether such Greeks are truly representative of the majority. On the other hand he tells us that there is no tendency to accept any compromise on the question of Eastern Thrace. Of Greek relations with the Powers, this informant tells us:

"The fears expressed in some quarters last winter that the return of the Royalist Party to power would result in a pro-German orientation of Greek policy and a growth of pro-German sentiment among the Greek people have till now proved baseless. We British remain extremely popular with all parties, save the handful of Communists. As regards Greek relations with Italy, the Greek Government, tho it regrets the continuance of the Italian occupation of the purely Greek Dodecanese islands, is anxious to be on good terms with a powerful Western neighbor, and the Greek Press is now much less given to anti-Italian diatribes than was the case a year ago.

"French policy in the Near East is severely and often intemperately criticized by both Royalist and Venizelist newspapers, more especially since the Angora Treaty. While the Royalist organs, forgetting the painful incidents of December 1, 1916, seem unnecessarily surprized at the disinclination of the Quai d'Orsay to discuss the recognition of King Constantine, the Venizelists seem to stand on firmer ground when they criticize the very anti-Greek attitude of part of the French Press to-day."

Bulgaria remains the bugaboo of Greece in the Balkans, we are told, for while its Premier, Stambuliski, inspires "some, but not unlimited confidence," the Greek students of Balkan affairs wonder whether his Agrarian party will be able to retain its independence of the Macedonian groups. We read then:

"Roumania is popular; the Greek Press advocates a policy of mutual understanding and cooperation between Athens and Bucharest, and the recent marriages between the Royal Houses are regarded as a proof of the good relations between the two states. There is little confidence in the vitality of the Albanian State and considerable soreness over the decision of the Entente Powers to award a large part of 'Northern Epirus,' which the Powers regarded as Greek in 1914, to the Government of Tirana.

"Greek relations with the Triune Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia seem decidedly friendly, and Belgrade has a very capable and popular representative at Athens in the person of Mr. Baloukchich; still Salonika may become a bone of contention between Greeks and Southern Slavs in the future, and one can not help feeling that it might be good policy for Greece to make Salonika a free port and thus deprive Belgrade of possible economic grievances and restore the much-impaired prosperity of that historic Macedonian seaport."

THE "SHYLOCK STRAIN" IN UNCLE SAM

HIS DUCATS mean more to Uncle Sam than the re-establishment of financial peace and health in Europe, say some witty if acrimonious French writers, who remark that the "Shylock strain seems to predominate in the cross-breeding of Uncle Sam," as they look with ire on the Refunding Bill which provides that the Allied debt to the United States may not be extended beyond the period of twenty-five years, and at a rate of interest not less than four and one-quarter per cent. America is asking one hundred and thirty-two billions from the Allies, and she loaned them fifty billions, according to the *Paris Journal*, which exclaims that Europe is invited to pay back within twenty-five years a total of \$11,000,000,000. At the present rate of exchange, it is pointed out, this amounts to 132,003,000,000 francs, plus interest accruing during the quarter of a century, and "it is enough to cite these figures to show that they do not agree with any possible reality." More than this they do not agree with the "most elementary notion of justice which demands of the debtor no more than he has received," and this *Paris* daily proceeds:

"What did the Allies receive? England borrowed from the United States \$4,860,000,000; France, \$2,750,000,000; Italy, \$1,625,000,000; Belgium, \$350,000,000; Russia, \$185,000,000; and other countries \$230,000,000.

"All these dollars were calculated at the arbitrary rate of exchange which was fixed by the war. France got five francs for a dollar, that is 13,740,000,000 francs. If she had to pay back to-day she would have to disburse twelve francs per dollar, that is 33,000,000,000. What will be the exchange in fifteen years?

"Further, this sum is nothing to the total which will be reached if one adds interest at the modest $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which the American Senate has fixed. At the present rate the French debt would increase 1,500,000,000 francs per year.

"The evil of the calculation is the more flagrant because the Allies have kept nothing of what was loaned them. These billions have literally disappeared in smoke. Furthermore, the Americans only extended credits. No capital left their territory. It only paid their own countrymen who furnished food and war material to their European companions in arms. In the circumstances the price paid was necessarily high. It gave good profits. It paid high wages.

"Out of 50,000,000,000 francs loaned to the Allies, the real value which left America was perhaps 20,000,000,000, while repayment will need over 100,000,000,000 without interest. That does not seem fair. It does not even seem clever, for such a debt must radically destroy the economy of the world.

"Of that American business men are perfectly aware. Many of them have not even waited for conversation with British business men before seeing that very large liquidation of the debt would be not only just but fruitful. President Harding himself finds that the Senate is charging too high."

The semi-official *Paris Temps* reminds Americans that the Treaty of Versailles allows Germany thirty years in which to pay the damage she wrought in the war, and that probably it

will take seventy-five years for the strict execution of the Accord of London of May, 1921. On the other hand, the Congress of the United States passes a measure, *Le Temps* goes on to say, the object of which is to recover within twenty-five years money advanced to "associates," who bore the burden of the war for thirty-two months longer than America. Insinuations that the action of Congress is aimed to affect French foreign policy or is actuated by German interests, *Le Temps* brushes aside as being incompatible not only with the character of the men who govern at Washington, but also with the interests of their party and of their country. Yet it insists on the plain right of every Frenchman to have his own opinion on the "exigency of Congress, which can be above egoistic consideration," and we are told why "these exigencies are to be deplored." In defining the real debt of the Allies to America, four preliminary problems must be examined, according to this daily, as follows:

"First—The effect of past variations in the exchange rate and future eventualities on the present total of the debt, on the payment of interest and on repayment capital must be carefully considered.

"Second—It must be established whether part of the material bought in America which figures in the American claim was not used by the American forces when in Europe. If that was so, then the European nations which supplied the American Army with war material after having bought it in America, will become in turn creditors of the United States, and compensation must be made between the two debts.

"Third—The financial settlement obviously forms part of the indivisible whole. Justice demands that. Further, the

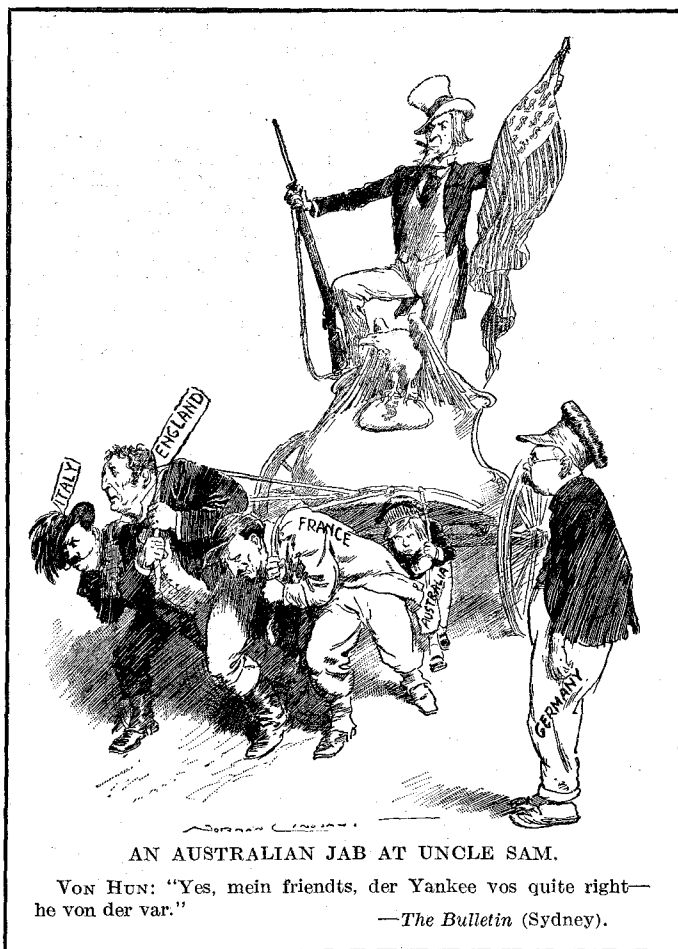
economic and monetary conditions of the world demand that such enormous sums can not be paid on one side if they are not received on the other.

"Fourth—as in the case of all financial settlements between nations, payment of European debts to the United States can only be accomplished by an exchange of merchandise. American consumers, then, must consent to buy more European products than they are doing. We are convinced that they would willingly do so, as the depreciation of European exchange makes European products cheap provided the United States Government voted really liberal laws which would lower the customs tariffs and which would reopen the frontiers to the wines of France, Italy and Germany.

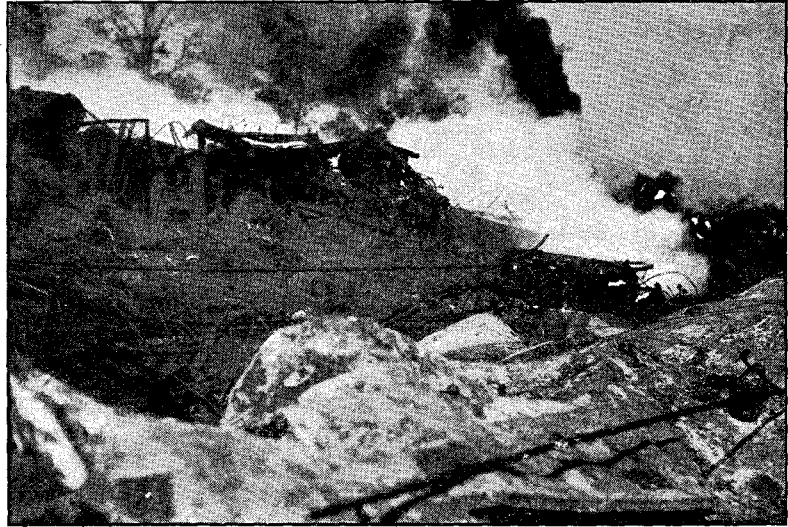
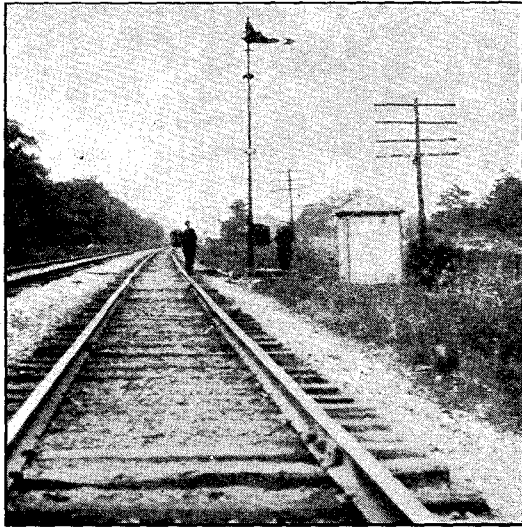
"If the Government of the United States can not make such reform, the balance of payments can only be made by enormous cash exports from Europe. To do that there is only one way, which is both disagreeable and insufficient: The indebted nations of Europe must make an effort to buy as little as possible from the United States. . . .

"The United States is making her reentry into the affairs of Europe. But what comes to us with the signature of the American Congress? A summons to pay both capital and interest, the money which was spent to defend the frontier of Liberty.

"It is not as debtors that we regret this action. It is as friends of America. It is as partisans of peace. But the people of America are generous. Sooner or later we are convinced they will recall the saying that sometimes the heart calculates better than the head."



SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photos from Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Safety, Washington, D. C.

"ANOTHER EXAMPLE" OF WHAT THE COMMISSION AIMS TO PREVENT.

"This collision is another example," says the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Safety to the Interstate Commerce Commission, "of that class of accidents which a modern system of signaling is powerless to prevent. It has been repeatedly pointed out in reports of other accidents investigated by this bureau that the only known way to guard against such accidents is the use of some form of automatic device which will assume control of the train whenever the engineman fails to obey the stop indication of a signal. Frequently as an accompaniment of such accidents there are unfavorable weather conditions, such as fog, an obstructed view of signals, insufficient braking distance between signals, or excessive speed, but at Ivanhoe none of these conditions existed; on the contrary, everything was favorable for the second train to stop, except the one failure that no signal system can guard against, namely, the failure of the man." This collision at Ivanhoe, Ind., on June 22, 1918, "resulted in the death of 67 passengers and one employee, and the injury of 127 passengers." At the left is signal 2581, set at danger, which the colliding train passed.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL ORDERED

NO MORE RAILROAD WRECKS will be caused by disregard of block signals after July 1, 1924, if an order just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with permission given to it by the Esch-Cummins Act of 1920, becomes of effect in March, and works out as intended. Trains that run into a closed block of track will come to a stop whether the engineer is willing or not—stopt by an automatic control device outside the train. It is the opinion of the Commission that devices of this kind, which have now been in operation experimentally for many years, are no longer to be considered doubtful, but will do just what they are intended to do. They are, in fact, in a better stage of perfection than were such devices as the air-brake, the automatic coupler and the block-signal, when first adopted. These were all opposed on the ground of the cost involved in installing and operating them, and this has also been the basis of opposition to the new control devices; but the Commission is not of opinion that such arguments have weight when the public safety is in question. Says *The Railway Age* (New York) in an article describing the order:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission on January 10 served upon 49 railroads an order to show cause by March 15 why it should not adopt a report and enter an order requiring them to install by July 1, 1924, between designated points in their main lines, automatic train-stop or train-control devices complying with specifications and requirements set forth in the order which the Commission has determined upon as the result of its investigation conducted pursuant to section 26 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

"The device, according to the proposed order, is to be applicable to or operated in connection with all road engines running on or over at least one full passenger locomotive division included in the part of the main line between the points named.

It further provides that each carrier named shall submit to the Commission complete and detailed plans and specifications prior to the installation, and that by July 1, 1922, they shall file complete and detailed plans of the signal systems in use, and a report of the number and type of locomotives assigned to or engaged in road service on the designated portions of line, and shall proceed diligently and without unnecessary delay to select and install the devices as specified. They are also to file with the Commission on or before July 1, and each three months thereafter, full and complete reports of the progress made with the preparation for and the installation of the devices, which together with the manner and details of the installation shall be subject to the approval of the Commission or the division of the Commission to which the matter may be referred."

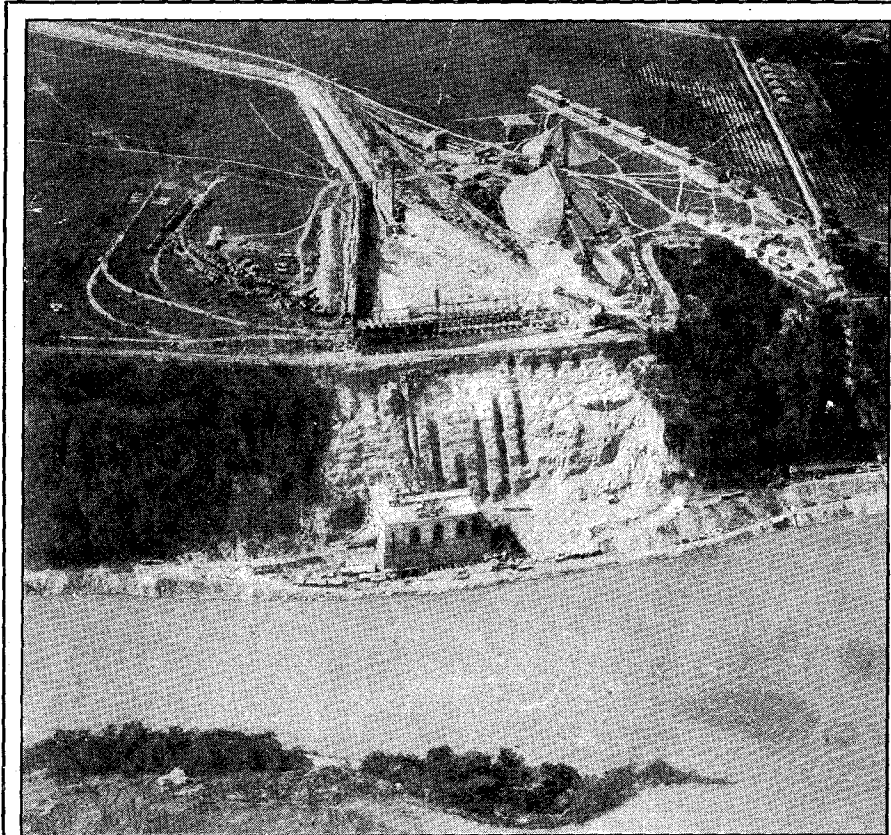
Another railway paper, *The Railway Review* (Chicago), commends the order. It says:

"No complaint can be made that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been hasty in issuing this order to the railroads to comply with the law. From the date of the passage of the law until the time when the installation of train control, as now ordered, is required to be made complete, the time elapsed will have been four years and four months. Considering all that has transpired during the fifteen years since the act of Congress authorizing investigations of automatic train control, leading to the organization of the Block Signal and Train Control Board, which made a final and favorable report ten years ago, it must be said that the Commission has dealt leniently with this subject. Should any railroad managers be disposed to claim that they are not sufficiently satisfied with the state of the art to begin installation, they now have but little ground for complaint, having allowed two years to pass since the passage of the law without beginning actual installation. As a matter of truth at least a half dozen systems of automatic train control have been tried in practical operation and developed to the point where installation of the same could be taken in hand within reasonable time, and there are at least half a dozen more

designed on such well recognized and acceptable principles that they can be developed for practical service within a comparatively short time.

"There can be no honest doubt about the need of automatic train control. The Commission has fortified its ground by calling attention to the disastrous wrecks of the past year in a period when traffic was quiet, which could have been avoided by installations of automatic train stops or train control. Any one who may be of the opinion that the development of automatic train control has not been sufficient to justify enforcement of

melt these priceless relics of America's wonderful pre-Columbian civilization into gold of commerce. According to Indian standards, it is a paying business, and they make a better living at this work than by ordinary day labor. Archeologists of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution declare that such practises are destroying forever the early history of the South American Indians. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes hopes that some arrangement can be made so that the golden images and trinkets brought to light by this novel mining will not be destroyed by melting. He suggests that it may be possible to save them by exchanging the handwork of the ancient redmen for more than their bullion value in modern gold. Large images of gold and silver were made by the pre-historic goldsmiths. The records of the early Spanish explorers are filled with descriptions of these golden articles, some of which were as large as cart-wheels."



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

WHERE THE POWER WILL BE CREATED.

Airplane view, looking across the Niagara River at the partly completed power-house, showing the bed of the power-canal and the triangular "mill-pond," or forebay.

such a law at this time is simply behind the times. Neither air brakes nor automatic couplers nor automatic block signals, at the time when general installation of the same was taken up by the railroads, were nearly as completely developed toward the point of 100 per cent. efficiency as automatic train control, as now developed, has proven to be."

The Chief of the Bureau of Safety remarks in his report on the Ivanhoe wreck:

"It has been shown that the best signal systems, installed according to the latest engineering knowledge on the subject and maintained to a very high standard, will not prevent accidents. Employees of the highest class, with long records for faithful performance of their every duty, have failed at the critical time. It must be apparent, therefore, that with such a list of accidents, all occurring on roads where modern signaling is in use, the lesson of the urgent need of some further safeguard can not be overlooked. It is for this purpose that the automatic stop has been devised."

GOLD MINES IN INDIAN GRAVES.—The latest method of gold mining is grave-robbing, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), which says further:

"Modern Indians of western South America have discovered that buried in the mounds that contain the skeletons of their ancient ancestors there also can be found gold trinkets. They burrow into these, claim the trinkets as an inheritance, and

MORE POWER FROM NIAGARA

LORD KELVIN'S CHEERFUL WISH that all the water of the cataract at Niagara might cease to plunge over the brink and be diverted into canals and penstocks to serve the uses of industry may never be wholly fulfilled, but we are making some progress. On December 28th last, the first unit of the new Queenston-Chippawa hydro-electric power plant around the Falls was turned over with appropriate dedicatory exercises. This marks the beginning of the half-million horsepower development started before the war by the government of Ontario.

The project takes water on the Canadian side, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Falls, and delivers it through river and canal $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a power-house under the bluff on the lower river 5 miles below the Falls. We read in an account contributed to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"The upper $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this channel is in the Welland River, whose flow is reversed for that distance, and the canal section partly through rock and partly in earth cut is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Approximately 15,000 feet per second will be delivered through the canal to the forebay, at a level 305 feet above the tail water. The total fall between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario is 327 feet, so that only 22 feet is lost in the fall of the Niagara River and in the canal. The estimated total output of the canal is 550,000 horse-power, but at present only 275,000 is to be developed, with five 55,000-horse-power reaction turbines of the vertical single-runner type. These are connected to generators generating at 12,000 volts, increased to 110,000 for distribution.

"The Welland River section was dredged by cableway excavators and by hydraulic machine, and the dredge worked its way for a mile up the canal section. From this point the canal is all in rock with the exception of a built-up rock-filled section 2,500 feet long across the gorge just above the Whirlpool, a relic of a former course of the Niagara River. Where the canal is in rock the sides and bottom are lined with concrete for the purpose of increasing its carrying capacity, and in the Whirlpool section the side slopes are heavily paved with concrete. In the Whirlpool the bottom width is 10 feet with a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 1. At one point the bottom of the canal is 145 feet below the original ground level. The maximum depth of cut in earth is 80 feet and in rock 85 feet. The depth of the water in the canal is from 35 to 40 feet. The amount of material excavated from the canal proper is over 17,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. Concrete in the amount of 450,000,000 cubic yards has been used.

"Early estimates of the cost of the canal, made before the increased costs due to war, have been greatly exceeded. While the figures are not now given out, it is reported that the total cost will be between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000 for the completed installation."

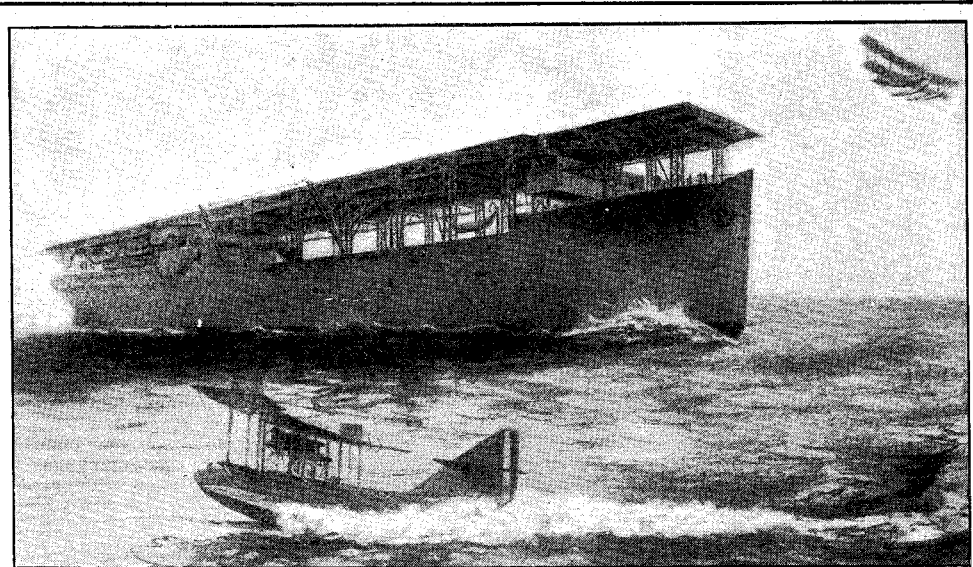
FLOATING HOMES FOR NAVAL PLANES

NO EXISTING BATTLE-SHIP, nor any that it is possible to build within the next ten years, can be kept afloat when attacked by airplanes using gas and high-explosive bombs. At any rate, this is the announcement made by Gen. Amos E. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, to the Engineers Club of Baltimore. We should not include aircraft carriers in any plan to limit warship construction, General Fries thinks; but our naval architects should design these carriers to make a speed of fifty to sixty knots, and to accommodate as many bombing planes as possible. There should be several fleets of these speedy and roomy carriers. Realizing the importance of such vessels, Secretary Denby, on October 12th, last, notified the House Naval Committee that the Navy Department would ask Congress to build aircraft carriers for the Navy. Both England and America have already reconstructed existing ships to save the time required to build. The first British experimental carrier is the *Eagle*, while our first mother ship is known as the *Langley*. Regarding the former, Mr. C. G. Grey, editor of *The Aeroplane* (London), remarks as follows:

"This ship was in commission in 1920 for experimental work. She was built by Armstrong-Whitworths, as the Chilean Drednought *Almirante Cochrane*, but was taken over by the British Navy. She has a displacement of 26,200 tons and can steam at 24 knots. It was in connection with this ship that the Admiralty distinguished itself by forbidding the visit to her of a number of the leading British aeroplane designers, who had been invited by the Royal Air Force to go on board and study the problems surrounding the alighting of aeroplanes on ships, on the grounds that civilians must not be permitted to see the secrets of the Navy. The funnel and superstructure are on the off, right, far, or starboard side of the ship, leaving a more or less clear run from bow to stern."

In January of this year the work was begun at the Norfolk

other storerooms. There are two decks—a lower assembling or hangar deck, and an upper, or flying deck. Beneath the latter there are traveling cranes, which hoist the planes from the hold and transfer them to the shop spaces and elevator. This raises them to the flying deck as they are wanted. On this upper



U. S. Navy Official Photo. From Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE U. S. S. *LANGLEY*, AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AS SHE WILL LOOK COMPLETED. She was formerly the U. S. collier *Jupiter*, the first electrically propelled naval ship in the world.

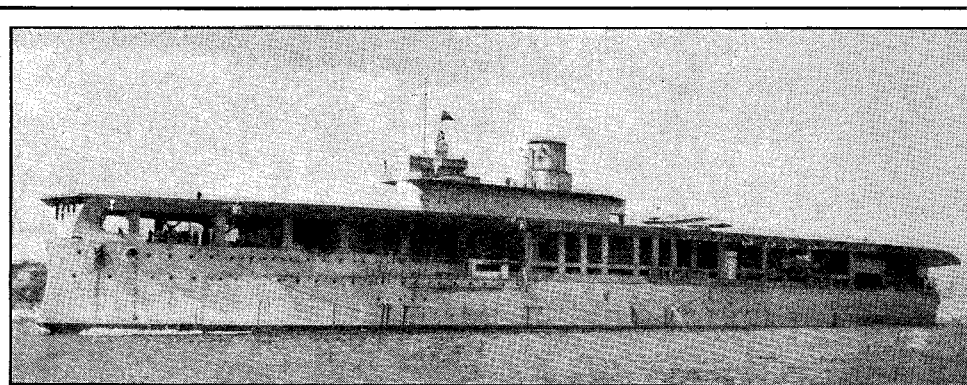
deck, which is 65 feet wide amidships and has a length of 525 feet, there are catapults for starting machines and suitable stopping devices. The regular smokestack has been done away with and two short smoke conveyors substituted, one on each side of the deck, adapted to turn upwards or downwards. When placed in a downward position, the smoke is passed through a water spray. By taking advantage of the two pipes the smoke may always be discharged to leeward. Says Commander Kenneth Whiting in *U. S. Air Service* (New York):

"The *Langley* when commissioned will provide our Navy with an experimental 'carrier' which, while not ideal, will be sufficiently serviceable to conduct any experiment required for the design of future 'carriers' and for the development of naval aerial tactics, and for the development of the various types of aircraft mentioned above, for these last are also lacking in our Navy, due to concentrating on anti-submarine work during the War.

"That 'carriers' will be successful, and an absolute necessity to any well-equipped navy in the future, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind. We are asking this Congress for the first properly designed 'carrier.' It will take from three to four years to build it. Will they give it to us?"

Japan is building a carrier, the *Hosho*, which will soon be ready to join its fleet of battle-ships. The *Hosho* is said to represent the latest advance in this type of naval construction, and is an indication of what may be expected in future development. Says a writer in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

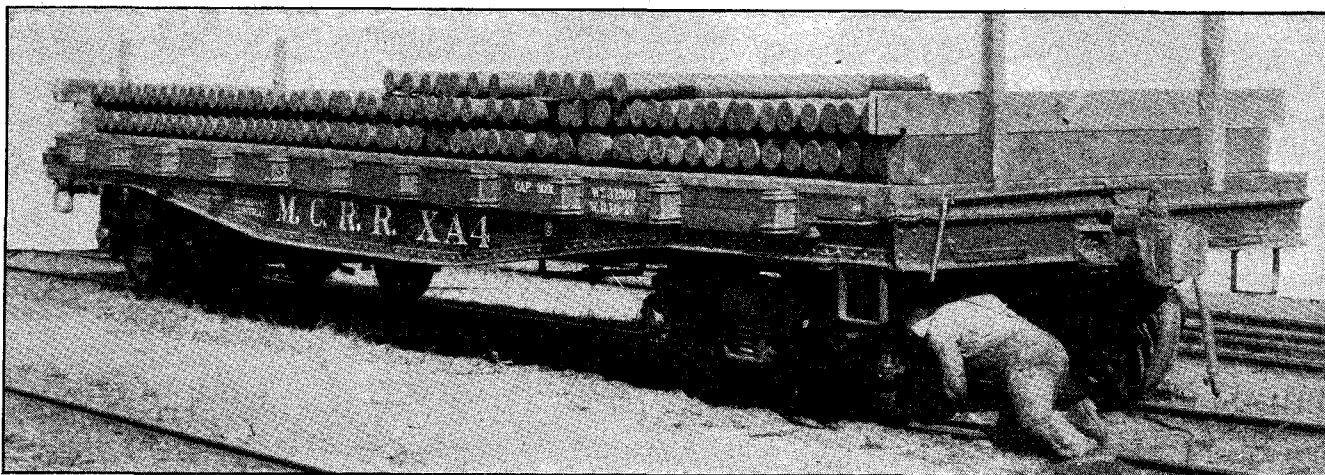
"Ever since the aircraft carrier was conceived, the tremendous advantage of the landplane over the seaplane has forced improvements to permit the landplane to alight on the tender's decks.



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H. M. S. *EAGLE*, BRITISH AIRPLANE CARRIER.

Navy Yard of remodeling the collier *Jupiter* and changing her into our first aircraft carrier. In order to do this, her entire coal-handling machinery was removed and her coal bunkers were converted into storage space for planes and their accessories, ammunition, machine and wing repair shops, and various



SO LITTLE FRICTION THAT ONE MAN CAN PUSH A LOADED CAR.

And to prove the test was "on the level," he pushed it sixty feet in one direction and then pushed it back again to the starting-point. The car was equipped with roller bearings, and the gross weight of car and load was 122,600 pounds.

"The top deck of the *Hosho* is flush from bow to stern. Masts and chart-house telescope into the hull, and the funnels are back of the stern, leaving a flying-deck clear of obstructions.

"A large elevator, capable of carrying a fully assembled plane, connects the three decks on which the planes are handled. A plane can be rolled into the elevator, which rises flush with each deck, as easily as if it were being rolled from a hangar into a field. When the elevator reaches the top deck, the plane can start straight on its flight as smoothly as from the ground."

The following articles in the Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty just adopted at the Washington Conference have an important bearing on this subject:

ARTICLE VII.

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

ARTICLE VIII.

The replacement of aircraft carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft carrier tonnage in existence or building on Nov. 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII, without regard to its age.

ARTICLE IX.

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

However, any of the Contracting Powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the Contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters), shall not exceed eight.

ARTICLE X.

No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the arma-

ment carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters) is not limited.

TO ABOLISH THE HOT BOX

AN ANNOYING DETENTION for an hour or so by a "hot box" on a car is not calculated to make friends for the railroad on which it may occur. Sufferers will welcome the promise of a Detroit inventor, Leo K. Stafford, that a new form of roller bearing devised by him will prove so efficient that it will cut down friction some ninety per cent. and incidentally abolish the hot box entirely. A writer in *The Pere Marquette Magazine* (Detroit) notes that while interest primarily attaches to its service in the railroad field, the new bearing will commend itself to all means of transportation where a heavy load enters or where a big carrying capacity is necessary. Two points in favor of this invention, which are stressed by those who have seen the bearings in service, are that they will not crush or break. We read:

"The Stafford bearing was applied to a car on one of the leading railroads of America on October 15, 1920, and the car was put into service on their rails. Part of the time it had a load of 122,600 pounds, and was subjected to the most severe tests conceivable. After being in use for eleven months, the bearings were taken apart and thoroughly cleaned, and the inspection which followed revealed them to be in as good condition as when they were first applied. They required no expense for repairs or lubrication during the entire period.

"The bearing itself is not complicated. It is simple in its manufacture and assembling, and can be applied to any standard railroad truck, without necessitating any changes to be made on the trucks.

"It is claimed that the use of these bearings will not only reduce the friction, but will make it easier to start trains, and to maintain speed when once started; that lighter power may be utilized, together with such other incidental reductions in costs as a lower wear and tear of rails and right-of-way. Incidentally, the argument is advanced for it that greater tonnage may be handled during the winter months, when it is customary to cut down. There being no waste, or practically none, with respect to lubrication, a formidable saving is anticipated in this item also.

"The car which has been equipped with the Stafford bearings has invariably attracted wide attention among railroad workers, and success has been predicted for the company from many quarters, among people who know."

WEAK EYES AND HIGH PRICES

HIGHER PRICES for all manufactured articles are to some extent the result of poor eyesight among the workers who make them, says Reginald C. Augustine, president emeritus of the American Optometric Association, writing in *Trained Men* (Scranton, Pa.). Defective eyes, he asserts, definitely increase the costs of manufacture. That the eyes are the hardest worked of all the organs is asserted by Dr. George M. Gould. Quoting this, Mr. Augustine adds that the strain of modern civilized life falls most heavily upon them. Our forefathers were herdsmen and farmers—living outdoors. They seldom used their eyes at close range, a work for which the human eye is not adapted. Constant use of the eyes at close range and almost constant exposure to glare from street, sidewalk, or building, or from high-powered electric lights, all expose the eyes to terrific strain. He goes on:

"Much has been said and written in recent years about industrial waste. Herbert Hoover blames the employer for half the huge national loss due to waste in industrial life, at the same time charging the workman with 25 per cent. of the total loss.

"Defective vision and faulty illumination are two of the chief causes of lowered production in industry. The more close the work we do, the more we suffer from eye-strain. This basic truth has been effectively set forth by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, who has developed a list of 114 trades or callings, arranged in proportion to the amount of eye-strain found in each group. This list is the result of more than thirty years of investigation. It begins with the trapper, hunter, and farmer, men who seldom use their eyes at close range, and ends with the diamond polisher, a trade requiring constant use of the eyes. Common laborers are mentioned as No. 7; carpenters, 43; machinists, 49; blacksmiths, 56; boot, shoe, and leather workers, 65; spinners and weavers, 69; boilermakers, 80; lathe workers, 89; jewelry makers, 100; sewing women and men—tailors, 108; cutting, dye, and cutters, 111; etchers, 112; and diamond polishers, 114; these latter being at the very top of the list.

"A blinded boilermaker or blinded machinist would be a drug on the labor market—no employer would want him, but there are tens of thousands of half-blind and quarter-blind industrial workers who grope around in semi-twilight, a hazard to themselves and to their fellow-workmen.

"Men with defective eyes are more subject to injuries in industrial life than are those with keen vision. A large proportion of our factory workers have defective vision.

"The eyes of one thousand workers in Toronto were examined. At the working distance only 138 had normal vision; 460 had slight visual defects, while 408, or 41 per cent., had faulty eyesight which interfered with their work and necessitated glasses. Only 127 of these were already wearing suitable glasses yielding normal balanced vision.

"A careful examination was made of 10,000 industrial and commercial workers, active in their work, and supposedly in first-class physical condition; 53 per cent. showed defective vision.

"A few months ago a terrible railroad wreck occurred at Porter, Ind. At the coroner's inquest it was learned that the engineer at fault had been taken out of service some time prior to the wreck on account of defective vision.

"Many workmen are accused of inefficiency and carelessness when it is a plain case of eye-strain. There is an intimate relationship between the eyes and the other organs of the body. When the eyes are defective they will use much more nerve force than they should. We often find cases of extreme eye-strain where the eyes are robbing the stomach, liver, heart, or kidneys of their motive power, so that these organs can not function properly.

"Three things are vastly needed: First, an educational program carrying to the workmen a definite message relative to the value

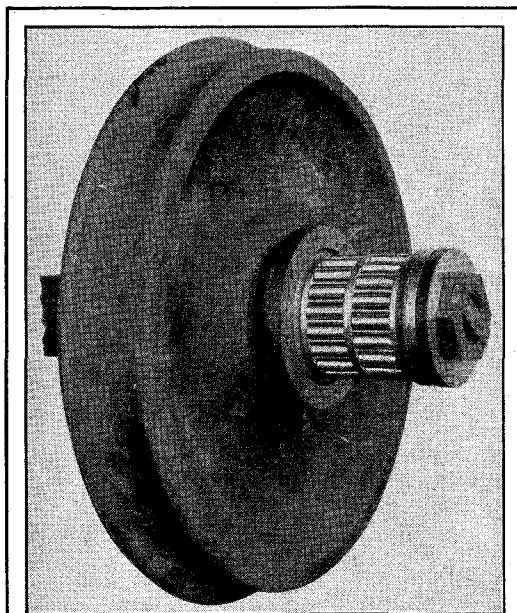
of keen vision and the importance of proper care of the eyes. Second, vision surveys in shop and factory in order that the employer may know the capacity of his men. Third, more attention to the proper illumination of shops and factories.

"Vision surveys, which are now being made in many of the large factories, indicate the great need for this type of work which will mean so much to all concerned. I can not too strongly urge the importance of vision tests in all industrial plants. These can easily be arranged through the eyesight specialists who live in the city where the plant may be located, and a test can be made right in the factory at small outlay.

"With reference to proper illumination, we have found that by the expenditure of from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a per cent. to 1 per cent. of the pay-roll, the illumination of the plant may be so improved that the production of the factory may be increased from 5 to 10 per cent. Nothing so surely lowers factory production as does faulty illumination, either natural or artificial. With reference to the former, the skylight type of illumination is far the best, as through that method we get a thorough diffusion of light without shadows. In considering artificial lighting, it is a problem for an illuminating engineer, of course, the chief difficulty being a proper diffusion of light and the elimination of shadows.

"The efficiency and health of workers in any concern may undoubtedly be improved by proper attention to the examination and care of the eyes.

"Everybody knows industry is sick. No one agrees as to just what ails it—the doctors have fallen out. Sometimes the patient refuses to admit his malady. 'We have had everything but an autopsy. Every one is willing to venture an opinion, and no one is ready with a remedy. I am convinced that faulty illumination and defective eyes are two of the great factors that must be reckoned with, if we are to put industry on a higher plane of efficiency, and that the periodical examination of the eyes of all the employees would yield large dividends upon the outlay.'



TO KEEP THE BOX FROM HEATING.

Car wheel with roller bearings.

TELEPHONIC BACTERIA—A reassuring investigation in Chicago

reveals the fact that the number of bacteria on public telephone transmitters are so few that it "does not represent a serious situation." Sterilization and disinfection brought about by cleanliness and by chemical and mechanical agencies have been introduced into many aspects of everyday life, says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). He continues:

"With this thought in mind we refer to a recent investigation by Saelhof in Chicago on the bacterial content of telephones. It has been frequently asked whether or not they can transmit disease. The epidemics of respiratory diseases have made the inquiry more pertinent in the case of instruments used daily by thousands of persons in public places. Cultures prepared from the receivers and transmitters of ninety-four representative telephones located in public booths enabled Saelhof to isolate various pathogenic bacteria. One-sixth of the instruments harbored hemolytic streptococci; diphtheria bacilli were present in 2 per cent. In comparison with the transmitters the receivers showed very few pathogenic microorganisms. This discovery does not represent a serious situation, and one can scarcely believe that the telephone plays an important part in the transmission of disease as it does of human words. Saelhof conservatively concludes that however slight the danger, the point is worthy of recognition that the telephone is an instrument on which dangerous bacteria are commonly deposited and there continue to live for some time. The source of infected material should be known, and as a possible danger under certain conditions should be given proper consideration. Whether sterilization of the instruments should be practised to prevent the spread of virulent organisms may be debatable, but the question can not be overlooked."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SCULPTURAL FANTASIES TO LIFT AFTER-WAR GLOOM

A PIONEER in the fantastic and the grotesque, is what Henry McBride, the art critic, calls Renée Prahar, the sculptor. And a New York gallery is showing so much of her work as to support the attribution. Of course we have had sculptors who have essayed the grotesque, "in more or less clandestine fashion," as Mr. McBride admits; but from

grotesques as that this form of expression should be so late in arriving in America," for—

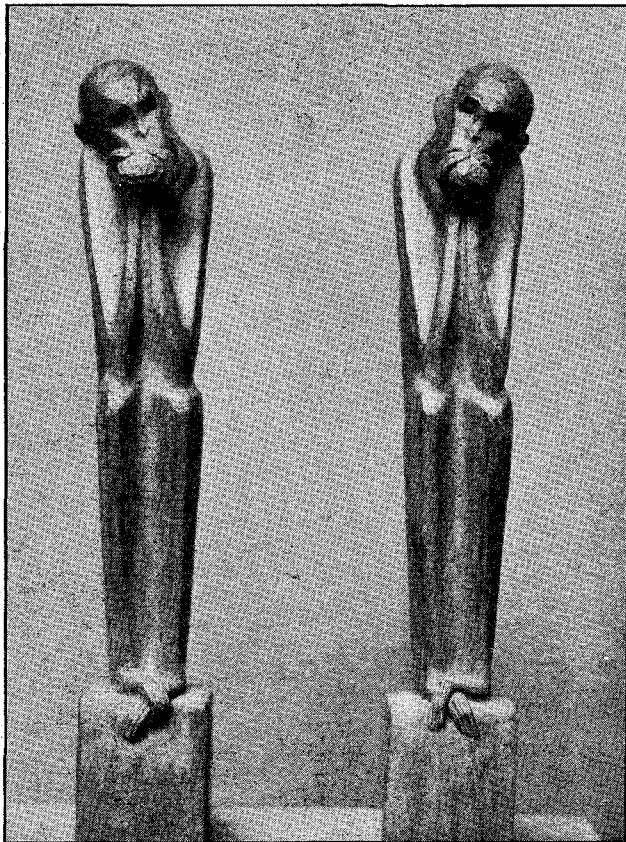
"The conventional methods and restrictions of the usual sculptors are so foreign to her style that one might imagine she had never heard their language, but in reality she has been subjected, as they have, to the influence of the Paris art schools. The fact is she has an exploring mind as well as a quick one. A theme suggests itself instantly to her in some peculiarly individual material. Mrs. Cyril Hatch's portrait, a lead intaglio set in ebony, has such unexpected lights, due to its treatment and material, that the most Ruskinian observer is forced to take it with Latin playfulness. The Baroness de Meyer in fasceted red marble is possibly cubistic, but certainly like the lady, and certainly amusing. Madame Nazimova appears twice in Miss Prahar's collection, and in the fantastic version appears her livid best. But the pewter, silver, black basalt, colored marbles and carved wood of Miss Prahar, that seem so original to her American contemporaries brought up upon Carrara *pur et simple*, pale beside a series of rooms that are now being shown for the first time. These will be the true test of the capacity of New Yorkers for playfulness. Certainly they would have entertained Wagner's original friend, the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, who went far along the road to satirical expression, before his own little society blew up. The entrance hall, for instance, is a 'Monkey Room' in purple, blue and cerise, with carved monkeys in control of all the fittings. The novel fireplace is arranged so that a thin curtain of water falls in front of the fire into a pool that reflects the flames. Startling? Don't be provincial! Remember that the war is over and we are at the beginning of a new period. The andirons, it should be noted, are rusty iron monkeys, prodigiously clever, and worthy of the best traditions of the Japanese.

"The 'Breakfast Room,' which is ablaze with brilliant enamels, upon a golden ground, boasts also a 'new' fireplace, in which water descends over the surface of the side carvings of the mantel and again forms a pool before the fire. The decorations in this room are from bird motifs, reliefs of flamingoes, and other feathered creatures dear to the colorists. . . . The third is a 'Music Room' decorated with panels in relief, illustrating 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune.' Miss Prahar was inspired by the famous production of the Ballet Russe, which, however, she has not followed literally—but then, neither did Debussy follow Mallarmé's text, nor did Diaghilef stick literally to Debussy. Americans, after they got safely over their first uncertainties in regard to the joyous paganism of this ballet, loved it; and the free in mind and pure at heart will again enjoy it in Miss Prahar's panels. It is intended ultimately that the panels be carved in wood—hence the amusing treatment of the trees; and the lighting, which is dramatic, is doubtless a fruit of Miss Prahar's own experiences in the theater.

"Miss Prahar was on the stage nine years. For four years, she played leading ingénue parts with the late Richard Mansfield, taking that famous actor's last 'curtain' with him. Even during this stage of her career, however, she had sculpture in mind, and was constantly doing plastic sketches for the amusement of her fellow artists."

The idea of the monkey room is bizarre enough to make the ordinary person cling for safety to his Ruskin before he lets go and swings out on the branch with Miss Prahar's favorites. Perhaps Marion Storm, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, will be an added help to the timorous:

"Nothing could seem stranger in description—to prove so beautiful when seen—than the 'monkey room,' one of three interiors which will form part of an exhibition of her works, to take place soon. Miss Prahar is very fond of monkeys, and of all animals. She returns from Bronx Park with keen memories of their decorative possibilities, and thereupon preserves them in limewood, painted in brilliant cobalt, as the dominant theme of an entrance hall. Brooding blue monkeys on columns stand



Courtesy of the Kingore Galleries.

SIMIAN GUARDIANS OF THE HEARTH.

"Rusted iron monkeys, prodigiously clever."

the amount of her product in this particular field—the result, we are told, of five years of work—Miss Prahar has taken a field all to herself. Leaving out of account a few portraits, which, by the way, are far from conventional sculpture, "there is a strain of the fantastic in all her decorative work," and it is this, says Mr. McBride, "that makes me look with expectation upon her career." We need grotesques in America, asserts this critic in his introduction to the catalog; "we need the fantastic touch, we need the spirit of play in order to have an art." It is a thing, he thinks, that our war-ridden peoples are asking for "and for God's sake quickly—a little play!" Something more he finds necessary to say in order to make clear this lack among us:

"Meredith was right in putting a high and intellectual value upon comedy and in judging society by the kind of comedy it inspired. Ruskin lived just long enough to have seen the grotesques that add a peculiar glory to his own epoch, those of Aubrey Beardsley, but there is no hint that upon his deathbed he reversed his opinion (which was a fear of the grotesque; a fear even of play)."

Mr. McBride is "not so surprised that Miss Prahar should do

at the door. One crouches over to hold a gorgeous purple lampshade, gazing down on a simian brother below. The blue monkey motive rules a striking fireplace. The walls of the room are in cerise. Yet the effect is a peaceful one—slumberous, rich, tropical.

"Despite their cobalt complexions and lively nature, the monkeys are not at all intrusive. They provide the sidelights, the console table, the andirons, shovel, tongs and poker, but the most original members of the troupe are the twenty-seven little monkeys that edge the mantelpiece. They carry out a charming idea of Miss Prahar's own—the combination of water and fire in interior decoration. From their mouths pour little jets of water, which, crossing one another before the flames, produce tiny rainbows and fascinating play of colored lights as they drop into a blue trough that is placed in front of the hearth, where the fender would be.

"Water and fire are harmonized in different fashion in the 'bird room,' for here the fountain fireplace is done in glowing yellow, with strange birds that never dwelt on land or in air, standing on either side and looking as tho they were sleepily hoping for their prey to arrive in the veil of water that falls slowly down past these panels, to catch the firelight as it lies in the hearthstone pool. Birds and dragonflies in green, deep blue, vermilion, and orange, enjoy themselves on the window boxes. The golden and orange bird room is as vivid as the hall of monkeys is somnolent. . . .

"When, in war time, Miss Prahar was asked to do a statue to be sold for the soldiers, she did not choose a portrait or any theme profound and sad. She did a group of monkeys and they were greatly appreciated. She can remember tiger and monkey anatomy, and does not require the living models in her studio, which would be inconvenient."

In her decorative ideas, says the New York Times art critic, Renée Prahar "belongs to the present moment, which means that she harks back to the eighteenth century for monkey and

important thing about Miss Prahar's decorations is that she shows how an interior may be harmonized with architecture on the one side and fabrics on the other by means of polychrome sculpture. Also, her treatment of material is interesting. By



A MODERN BABY.

Renée Prahar can express the pudginess of babyhood, as in this bust of Rutherford Hatch, as well as the sophistication of maturity.

parrot themes and interprets them in color of Bohemian intensity." Adding:

"It might not be pleasant for a lady from Woollett, Mass., to breakfast daily in the little orange-and-yellow breakfast room with its fountain fireplace and bathing birds, or play even her Debussy in the music room with its galloping fauns, but Woollett, Mass., is a very small spot on the American map to-day; and the



A STUDY OF NAZIMOVA.

Carved by the clever chisel of Renée Prahar

her repeated polishings she has given a portrait in lead the moonlight glow of old pewter. And her marbles have variety due to the legitimate devices of cutting and polishing."

FORGOTTEN STARS—A London actress of the first rank, Miss Marie Löhr, who is now playing in New York, emphasizes the infrequencies of such visits in recent years. "By playgoers of another generation," says the New York Herald, "the season which did not bring the annual immigration from European stages was held to suffer from that lack of brilliancy which is the misfortune of all functions lacking the presence of notable foreigners." Perhaps the devotion we once paid actors is now transferred to lecturers. Our past is thus reviewed:

"London sent many players here, none of them in recent years more warmly awaited than Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was a frequent visitor, and in later years Lena Ashwell, Phyllis Neilson Terry and Marie Tempest have been applauded in the United States with a warmth that varied according to the popularity of the plays they appeared in. Beerbohm Tree, E. S. Willard, John Hare, Johnston Forbes Robertson came frequently during the earlier epoch.

"These were stars of the London stage. If there are actors of equal popularity seen there to-day, they do not visit these shores. Martin Harvey appears frequently in Canada, but he has never repeated his visits to this city.

"The Continental stage used annually to send its representatives. None was ever as successful in bringing the French and American stages into complete sympathy as was Sarah Bernhardt. . . .

"It may be that there have been fewer really distinguished players abroad in recent years. The absence of foreign virtuosos, however, is as likely to be due to the shift of public interest from the actor to the play. Whatever their nationality may be, stage artists know that without a play of the first class it is useless to attempt to conquer our stage. Lack of really fine plays rather than the scarcity of good actors to-day makes the visits of the famous foreigners infrequent."

ENGLAND'S YOUNG MUSICAL ANARCH

A BELGIAN BORN IN FRANCE and educated in England, where he is finally naturalized, may be supposed to be at least two-thirds something else beside English. But Eugene Goossens, the composer, is heralded as English and his accomplishment is gratefully added to the modern glory of English music. The rather small doses of him that have been administered in the Symphony Orchestra programs under Mr. Coates's direction do not label him so much English as Russian, or at least Eclectic. He "cares naught for the Gilbertian advice to 'be early English ere it is too late.' He prefers to school his soul into the future far as human eye can see," observes Mr. W. J. Henderson of the *New York Herald*. In a recent Symphony concert four little pieces labeled "Dance Memories" were played, and the analytic description of them by Mr. Henderson may give some bewildered listener an idea of how the modern composer sets about getting his dissonances that plague the simple lover of "tunes":

"The program notes informed us that in the 'Dance Memories,' while the other parts were written in the key of A those of the bassoons, violas, cellos, basses, harp and tympani were in E flat. This cruel divorcement of the violins from the rest of the strings may have presented an extraordinary appearance on the printed page, but to the ear the family quarrel offered no evidence of more violent discord than that to be heard in music of the hereafter written without any key signatures at all.

"As for tympani in E flat, these indeed are exotic plants in the instrumental garden. To write for a double bass in E flat when the violins play in A may mean nothing except more trouble for the readers of one or the other; but if they all do play in A the tympani keep honestly to their two or three tones in E flat, the hearer may taste of those splendid dissonances which smite the palate of the ear as aloes smite the tongue. And all the world knows that we are tired of sugary music stealing along the auditory nerves like molasses from a faucet. At any rate Mr. Goossens's 'Conceits' were mighty pungent and filled with orchestral whimsies which justified the title, so that when he fell with a cold, hard thud at the end to the shopworn device of parodying the wry-necked squeak of a piccolo with the coarse snort of a tuba; some hearers must have felt a shock run down their spines and whispered to themselves, 'so Ariel consorts with Caliban at last.'"

Since Mr. Goossens is looked upon as the bright particular star of modern English music, we welcome the acquaintance the *English Bookman* enables us to make with him. We find he was born no longer ago than 1893, and that his father has been "the well-known Carl Rosa opera conductor." He studied music in Bruges, then in Liverpool, and finally at the Royal College of Music in London before becoming violinist in the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. Mr. A. Eaglefield Hull writes:

"There he acquired his marvelous knowledge of every sound in the orchestra, from the shrillest note of the piccolo to the lowest depths of the contra-fagotto and bass-tuba; there he could not fail to gain much knowledge of the baton, and, what counts for more, of the conducting of rehearsals in a general way. That there are no concomitant evils from playing in an orchestra, Goossens is a convincing example. For keenness, enthusiasm, sensitiveness and sweet sanity he is unsurpassed. Toward the end of 1915 Sir Thomas Beecham invited him to conduct Stanford's 'The Critic,' and this he did so successfully that he became Beecham's right-hand man, conducting regularly at Drury Lane, the Aldwych, and in the provinces. Orchestral concerts also fell to his lot, and at the Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and Liverpool festivals he is ever a popular conductor. Finally, his conducting of an all-British program at the British

Music Society's 1920 Congress, and at his own special concerts of contemporary music, set the seal on his growing reputation, and established him as one of the greatest of living conductors, with a special *flair* for contemporary music."

Mr. Hull does not dwell long on Goossens's early compositions. He even calls the "Four Conceits" that Mr. Henderson describes "little more than jokes." We find that a note "half humorous, half savage is heard in his setting of H. R. Barber's 'The Curse,' a character sketch of Spanish vagabondage." In "The Eternal Rhythm" he has "acquired a new language and a deeper feeling." We read:

"The work is based on one of the prose 'dance dramas' of Terence Gray, a young poet whose work lies chiefly in the direction of mime-drama. The poem treats of the elemental rhythm of all visible and invisible natural forces and the responsive emotional vibrations which it awakes in the soul of the unfettered and fully developed human being. A long introductory movement, suggestive of the intense stillness of mountains, lakes and forests, contains the principal theme, 'Nature's Call.' The 'Eternal Melody,' heard at first quietly, gradually increases in volume and intensity until, heralded by a dominating trombone theme, it reaches the climax in the 'Colossal Rhythm of the Suns.' The music then subsides, and the human response begins, with dance-subjects in 7-4 and 5-4 times. This also achieves a tremendous climax, and an epilog closes the work in the opening mood of tranquil yet everlasting movement. It is in this piece that Goossens has come nearest to the human note, which is such an important element in all truly great art. Bach, Beethoven, Strauss, Scriabin, Stravinsky, all have it, and it will undoubtedly loom more and more in the future pieces of Goossens. A fairly safe augury for this increasing humanism may be founded on the evidences of his recent lectures for the British Music Society, in which he has shown himself singularly

facile in placing himself *en rapport* with all kinds of audiences. His little brochure on 'Modern Tendencies in Music,' published by the Arts League of Service is quite one of the best descriptions of the aims of the various modern movements in music.

"The 'Hommage à Debussy' for piano, written in 1920 and just published, is a short threnody in the style of Stravinsky's 'Symphonies (chords) for Wind Instruments.' The Goossens setting is less poignant, and quite acceptable, being cast in the mold of Scriabin's last Preludes; whereas the Stravinsky piece is an outrage on the lamented composer whom it impudently claims to commemorate.

"Despite all these brilliant and interesting works, I am convinced that Goossens's best work has still to come. He has youth and physique on his side. He has passed through one stage after another so properly, even primly, thoroughly acquiring everything new (even if it doesn't matter much, like the Straussian chords in the 'Cello Rhapsody') that he has by now mastered all there is to master in technique—pointillist orchestration, Villemin's planes, Strauss's unrelated chords, Schönberg's expressional polyphony, and so on. There is nothing more for him to do now but speak strongly out of himself."

By way of summary we read:

"The earliest, and I believe the best, way of getting to know Goossens's music lies through the piano pieces, and his four contributions to this medium roughly correspond to the chief phases of his musical evolution—'Concert Study' (1915), the brilliant legerdemain stage; 'Kaleidoscope' (1917-18), the French phase; 'Nature Poems' (1919), the Stravinskian phase; and 'Hommage à Debussy' (1920), a post-impressionist admiration of the great leader of French musical impressionism. . . .

"A love of other arts besides his own special one has kept him keenly alive to modern movements, and a genial and generous nature has enabled him to make the best of his operatic and orchestral experience in this much-underrated land of ours, where others would have succumbed."



EUGENE GOOSSENS.

Who has internationalized British music through his own compositions.

REWARDING A NEGRO FOR INDICTING "CIVILIZATION"

THE NEGRO WRITER, RENÉ MARAN, has been awarded the Prix Goncourt. No French author would disdain this honor should it befall him, and no member of the colored race has ever won this distinction before. Maran's book, "Batouala," is described as "a somber picture of present-day life among the natives of the French possessions in Central Africa," where the author holds a government post. So far remote is his place of livelihood that the news of his good fortune is said not yet to have reached him. The book is more a series of sketches than a novel, and when it fell into the hands of Henri de Rignier, he found a publisher at once for it. Maran was then in Paris, and departed for home, doubtless thinking that good fortune for him could go no further. The Académie Goncourt awards an annual prize, founded by the French writer whose name it bears, and the awarding committee are among the most celebrated men of letters in France. When the matter of awarding the 1921 prize came to a vote, says a writer in the *New York Times Book Review and Magazine*, the result was five votes for "Batouala" and five for "Epithalame," by Pierre Chardonne. According to the rules, the president of the Académie Goncourt has the deciding vote in case of a tie. It was thus that the negro's novel won over a work that is receiving much praise in France, and also outdistanced the suffrage given nine other books, which received one vote each. Some interesting facts about the author and his book are here included:

"The winner of the prize is the first member of the colored race to whom the honor has come since the institution of the Prix Goncourt in 1903. He is also the first writer to whom it has been awarded without his knowing that he was a candidate for it.

"René Maran was born thirty-four years ago at Bordeaux in France. Both of his parents were of the colored race, natives of the French West Indies; his father came from the Island of Martinique, his mother from the Island of Guadeloupe. While still a young student, he began writing, and succeeded in getting a number of poems and other pieces accepted by *Le Beffroi* of Lille, northern France, a newspaper noted as being kindly disposed toward struggling young scribblers. Later, the editors of this newspaper brought out two books of verse by young Maran, entitled, 'La Maison de Bonheur,' and 'La Vie Intérieure.' It was while he was contributing to *Le Beffroi* that Maran became acquainted with M. Marcel Gahisto, also a contributor.

"Having finished his studies, the young writer took up his residence in the African wilds as a French Colonial official. The post where (if all goes well with the mails) the news of the honor conferred upon him will reach the lucky novelist some time in February, is Fort Archambault, two days' journey from Lake Chad, in the French possessions of Northern Central Africa. There are eleven French officials stationed at this outpost of civilization. All of them, except René Maran, are white men. Until he wrote 'Batouala,' the work of the young writer had attracted little attention in literary or other circles, and the first facts about the author of 'Batouala,' accompanying the news of the award of the prize, were meager. He was a lover of sport, a redoubtable football player, one newspaper informed its readers. It was also vouchsafed that Maran was fond of taking long walks, that he had a passionate fondness for Africa and all things African. Surely, the Prix Goncourt in all the eighteen years of its existence was never conferred upon a writer about whom so little was known by those conferring it and their fellow countrymen.

"'Batouala,' its author states in his preface, is merely a series

of etchings. It takes its name from one of the principal characters, a petty chieftain of the region of Ubangi-Chari, one of the four subdivisions comprised in French Equatorial Africa. Batouala, surrounded by his nine wives, his medicine men, his hunters and warriors, lives in primitive fashion in one of several villages over which he holds nominal sway. But, tho he seems monarch of all he surveys, the real power is lodged in the hands of the local French commandant and his native gendarmerie. The commandant concerns himself scarcely at all with the welfare of the natives, and is presented as typical of a system of callous oppression and injustice on the part of French Colonial officials in Africa, which is dwelt upon with unsparing frankness by Maran.

"'The white man,' says one of his characters, *Batouala's* father, 'has given us only three things worth while—the bed, the easy chair, and absinthe.'"

The tale, so far as it is a tale, is one of primitive love and hate. The value of the book seems to be in its accessory qualities in picturing the native life of Central Africa.

"There is a description of a great native dance which reveals René Maran not only as one with a remarkable fund of original first-hand knowledge of the negroes of whom he writes, but also as a writer with a Zolaesque capacity for parading details of filth and degradation and brutality. His realism is unbounded; at times he goes to lengths before which even the most extreme of modern French writers might hesitate. On the other hand, he draws pictures of the African wilderness, creates an atmosphere of vast spaces and silence and mystery which re-

call W. H. Hudson at his best. And always, even when his Africans are dancing and reveling at their maddest, he succeeds in suggesting the unhappiness that besets them, the sword of Damocles which the white man holds suspended over their heads. Haranguing his followers, squatted in the darkness about him, *Batouala* exclaims:

"'Thirty moons ago we used to be paid three francs for each kilo of our rubber. Then, suddenly, without the shadow of an explanation, all we got for the same quantity of 'banga' was three-quarters of one franc! And that was exactly the moment chosen by the Governor for raising our tax from five to seven and then to ten francs!

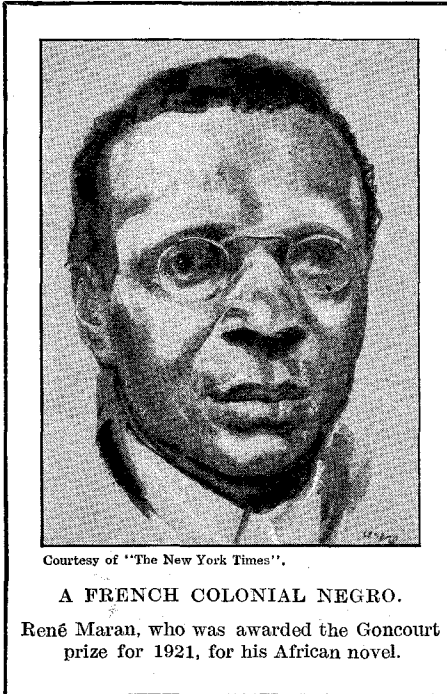
"'We are nothing but flesh out of which taxes may be ground. We are nothing but beasts of burden. Beasts? Not even that! The white man will feed a dog and care for a horse. But we? We are less than these animals, we are lower than the lowest. The white men are killing us slowly!'

"And, amid the murmurs of assent from those squatting around their chieftain, the cynical old father of *Batouala* cries: 'Let us whine less and drink more!' He calls loudly for absinthe—there is a small stock of it, set aside for *Batouala* and his principal followers. It is not long before *Batouala* and his father and the other principal men have drunk themselves into forgetfulness on the white man's beverage, while the rest of the tribesmen are staggering about under the influence of the native brew of millet and fermented corn. The night ends in a barbarous and bestial orgy.

"Maran exhorts the literary men of France to help him in an effort to better the lot of the blacks in French Africa. He intends to undertake a regular campaign in behalf of the colored race, he announces. More works with this end in view are soon to come from his pen; 'The Novel of the Negro' is the title chosen by him for one of these. Readers of the preface to 'Batouala' will harbor no doubts as to whether M. Maran will be fearless of conventions and unsparing in accusations when he launches the campaign which he contemplates. In that preface he writes:

"'Civilization, civilization—pride of the Europeans and their charnel-house of innocents!—Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet, told one day at Tokyo, what you really were!

"'You build your kingdom on corpses. Whatever you may wish, whatever you may do, you move amid lies. At sight of you, tears spring up, pain cries out. You are the force which downs right. You are not a torch, but a conflagration. Whatever you touch, you consume!'



Courtesy of "The New York Times".

A FRENCH COLONIAL NEGRO.

René Maran, who was awarded the Goncourt prize for 1921, for his African novel.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

INDIA REPORTED GOING DRY

THE BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION will soon be enjoyed by the people of India, declares William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, who recently finished a ten weeks' campaign in that country, and found, he asserts, overwhelming evidence that the native peoples are in favor of ending the liquor traffic and thus materially aiding toward a dry world by 1950. During his campaign Mr. Johnson traveled 7,000 miles and delivered approximately 200 addresses, all well received, he reports. It is conceded by the liquor interests, as well as by the enemies of the traffic, that the business has very little time to live, says Mr. Johnson, and "this seems so certain that the liquor dealers are not making a serious fight to defend their interests. Their movements merely are in the direction of putting off the fatal dry day as long as possible. The doom of the traffic is sealed and can not be long delayed."

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act of 1919, the British Government turned over to the people of India certain subjects for their own management, among them being the excise, which is now in the hands of the provincial assemblies. Inexperienced as the Indians are in legislative matters, they are now, we are told, promoting prohibition in every legislative body. The situation is complicated by the caste system, which prevents homogeneity, says Mr. Johnson in an interview with Henry Clay Foster printed in the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist). There are 350,000,000 people in India, most of them living in 700,000 villages, and speaking 160 languages and dialects. However, there are already districts where prohibition is in force. According to the interview:

"The Kingdom of Nepal, with 5,000,000 inhabitants, has been under virtual prohibition for two years under a war measure, and a few months ago the policy was made permanent. This step was taken as a consequence of the satisfactory results noted in that time. No liquor can be sold in Nepal, but there is no clause against home brew.

"Nearly two years ago the little state of Parapur adopted the dry policy, but the diminutive size of the state makes the effect of the measure very small. Recently the more important and progressive state of Limbri adopted prohibition, shutting up its distillery and all the drink-shops, and prohibition became effective on the birthday of the ruling prince, Thakur Sahib

Daulat Singh. When I was there he entertained me as a guest of the state and showered every attention and courtesy upon me.

"Three years ago the state of Bhavanagar adopted a scheme of prohibition by which a certain number of drink-shops were to be closed each year until November 1, 1921, when complete prohibition would prevail. Despite the death of the Maharajah, whose policy this was, the measure has been adhered to by the regent and prime minister.

Two Moslem Indian states have recently adopted partial prohibition. The first of these, Bhopal, is, by the way, the only state of India ruled by a woman, called the *begum*. The other, Hyderabad, the greatest of all Indian states, has just abolished all revenue from the liquor traffic, because it is regarded as tainted money. This preliminary step points to the ultimate extinction of the traffic, the taxes of which have been pronounced as unclean (*haram*) like the flesh of the pig to Mohammedans. There is a population of 13,500,000 in Hyderabad. Yes, India is in the arena of prohibition already, and the inevitable result will come about in due time.

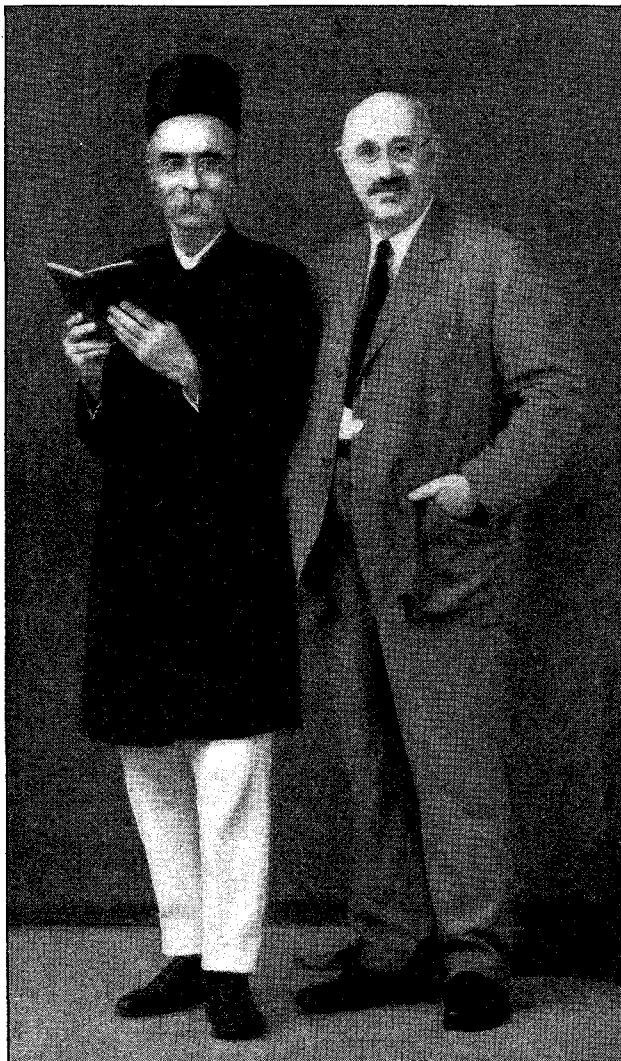
"The drinking in India, especially to excess, is at the two extremes of society. There are those who are too high up for their religion to touch them, and there are the 62,000,000 outcastes who are not supposed to know anything about religion or morality, anyway. The rich drink European liquor, the outcastes a wine called 'toddy' (whence our word) made from the sap of the toddy palm. Its alcoholic content is from three to eight per cent., but when it is distilled, it is fire.

"Let me say again, 'India is ready to go dry.' The overwhelming numbers who made my coming a holiday showed me how strong is the sentiment against liquor. Missionaries there have told me that local temperance societies are now composed of native Christians, Mohammedans and Hindus, a thing not dreamed possible a few years ago. You see, the

Mohammedan law forbids drinking to followers of the prophet, and Hindu law likewise prohibits, but, like the Bible, neither is 100 per cent. effective.

"Everywhere in India I met with the utmost courtesy, even from British officials who are bitterly opposed to prohibition. One of them said to me: 'I was in England when you wanted to come out here, and I tried to stop you because I was against you, but now that you are here, why, I'll do anything to help you.' Lord Reading entertained me at luncheon at Simla, and it was a dry party. But there were some dinners given me which were not. This, however, made me no less ardent in pleading for prohibition."

It is gratifying to Americans, writes Mr. Johnson in *The Christian Herald* (New York), to know that the beginnings of



By courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York.

"INDIA IS READY TO GO DRY."

So says "Pussyfoot" Johnson, shown here taking a lesson in Parsee from Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder, a Parsee teacher.

temperance reform in India were made by an American missionary, Rev. C. H. A. Dall, a short time before the Civil War. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Payn and Rev. K. S. Macdonald, also American missionaries, who traveled about the country soliciting signers to temperance pledges. The efforts of these American missionaries attracted the attention and support of Indian non-Christians, and the Bengal Temperance Society was the first of its kind after the Army Temperance Association. There are now 280 dry societies, most of which are non-Christian organizations. But "almost to a man the Christian missionary element is working in close connection with them. There is not an American missionary in India who is not a total abstainer, and most of European missionaries are also total abstainers, altho some of the British missionaries still advocate licensing the liquor traffic. Every religious paper in India, whatever it may be, is advocating prohibition, except the *Catholic Herald*, which is opposing." However, writes Mr. Johnson,

"By its very form of organization, India can not go dry as a whole. Her national legislative body has no power to enact a prohibition law, because the excise is a subject transferred to the provinces, and each province must act for itself. Besides the provinces, there are about 700 independent Indian states, ranging in size from one square mile to millions of square miles. These independent states must act for themselves through their legislative bodies or, as generally must be the case, by their ruling princes or rajahs.

"But the demand for prohibition is so overwhelming, so far as the Indian people is concerned, that the existing obstacles will be swept away. It is true that the British official element can obstruct, and is obstructing, the passage of prohibition or local option laws, yet it is also true that the Indian people now have the power to prohibit, and the responsibility goes with the power. The Indian people can no longer blame the British Government for exploiting the people through the drink traffic.

"Whatever criticism may have been good in the past, and there is much ground for criticism, the past is past. India is coming into her own, and the Star of India is rising higher and higher above the horizon. The day is close at hand when the destructive business must loose its grip upon the throats of this magnificent people. India, while she may not be immediately as free as she wishes, now has it in her power to free herself from this most oppressive of all tyrannies, the organized drink oligarchy."

PRAYING VS. PLAYING—The fervid spirit which characterized so many people during the war reacted, many believe, into a passion for pleasure after the stress was over. But do we really pray less and play more than we did two years ago? The *Toledo Blade* holds the contrary opinion, and presents what it regards as "very solid statistics" in support of its belief. In the first nine months of 1921, for example, it says, the amount of money which was estimated to cover the cost of buildings for which permits were issued in the principal cities of the United States showed remarkable contrasts between structures of different kinds, for different purposes, and the churches have no reason to shun comparisons. Particularizing, the *Blade* says:

"In industrial buildings the investments made in 1921 were only 23 per cent. of the sum so used in the corresponding months of 1920. In business structures, chiefly mercantile, the record for 1921, to the end of September, was equal to 66 per cent. of the figures for 1920. But the outlay for public buildings in 1921 was greater by two per cent. than it was the year before, and in residential buildings of all kinds the total was 22 per cent. more than in 1920. In recreational structures the rate of excess for 1921 was 34 per cent. and in educational buildings 35 per cent. Hospitals showed a gain of 81 per cent.

"Religious buildings made the best showing of all kinds. The sum spent for churches and other religious edifices was 96 per cent. greater in the first nine months of 1921, than it had been in the corresponding months of 1920. That surpassed the gain in the recreational field by nearly three to one, in rate per cent. of increase.

"Money is proverbially a good talker. Its voice is more convincing than most forms of speech, and just now it is proclaiming the vital strength and progress of the churches and the great vigor of organized religion in America."

THE STUMBLING-BLOCK TO CHURCH REUNION

FEELING KEENLY that it would be a humiliating reflection upon the validity of their own ministry if they agreed to a reordination of the clergy as a requisite for church union, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have formally rejected the overtures of the Lambeth Conference. As told in these pages several times, the Lambeth proposals, which were promulgated by a conference of Anglican and Episcopal bishops from all over the world in August, 1920, provide, in brief, for a reunion of the churches on the basis that priests of the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches would be accepted as priests of the Anglican Church if their own communions would reciprocate, while it is asked of the Protestant Churches that they should allow their ministers to submit to reordination by Anglican or Episcopal bishops. The proposals have not yet been accepted by any denomination, and their rejection by the Methodists is generally taken as indicative of the attitude of the other branches of the Protestant Church.

The "implied inferiority or insufficiency of their own authority and ordination" under the Lambeth scheme is regarded by the Methodists as an insuperable obstacle to the proposed reunion, and the *Newark News* remarks that "doubtless the Methodist Bishops are correct in feeling that their ministry and laity would resent the intimation, however lightly laid, that the church, one of the largest Protestant denominations, has been without the pale of authoritative Christendom. One hundred and eighty long years have passed since John Wesley became the founder of Methodism as it endures to-day, and in that time the Bishops point out that the Church has been blest of God. Deeply as they are convinced of the unity of purpose of the Anglican Church and their own, they can not, even as a form, subscribe to a theory that Divine authority has not been theirs." On the other hand, "there can be no doubt of the sincerity and warmth of the union proposals which have been broached by a number of the eminent ministers of the Episcopal Communion," says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). "The World Conference on Faith and Order, the proposed concordat with the Congregationalists, and the Lambeth Conference are all evidences of the spirit of what *The Christian Century* is pleased to believe is a majority opinion of the men and women of the Episcopal Church. Yet these various overtures have not been received with very much warmth by the evangelicals of this country. There has been courtesy in the replies, and a studied avoidance of anything offensive, but nothing that looked at all earnestly toward closer fellowship."

In rejecting the form of unity suggested in the Lambeth proposals, the Methodist Bishops affirm that they "recognize the desirability of a visible expression of the spiritual unity of all who confess the Lord Jesus Christ as the only mediator between God and man," and that in furtherance of the spirit of unity they have "gladly entered into fellowship with the brethren of the various communions, engaging with them in frequent interchange of pulpit ministrations and other forms of Christian service."

"But respecting the condition of union laid down in the Appeal with reference to ministerial orders, we are compelled, with all due regard for the earnestness of the proposal and in full view of the tremendous issues at stake, to register our dissent. We are not unacquainted with the history of ministerial orders. Holding that the ministerial orders of the Methodist Episcopal Church are fully valid and divinely sanctioned, we can not consent to make them secondary to any other. Nor can we, even for the sake of a united Church, cast any shadow of doubt, of invalidity, or of irregularity on them or on their ministrations which have been so signally honored of God.

"We are fully aware that the Lambeth Appeal denies any intention of questioning our ministerial orders, and proposes that reordination shall not be deemed as a repudiation of a former

ordination, but solely as a qualification for officiating in the churches of the Anglican Communion. None the less we see in the demand for reordination, as well as in the present canonical laws of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and in the customs of both which make for exclusiveness, a theory of orders which we can not in conscience acknowledge. The fact that our Anglican brethren feel that they can recognize the orders of priests from the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches, but demand reordination for the ministers of Protestantism, would indicate that they hold a theory of the 'Historic Episcopate' which we could not accept for ourselves and which we could not consent to demand from the ministers of our honored sister communions in the United States and elsewhere."

Accepting the Methodist position as correct, *The Churchman*, organ of the Low Church party in the Episcopal denomination, holds that "for a great Communion like the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its abundant evidence of God's gift of grace, to question the validity of the orders of its clergy, even if church unity could temporarily be furthered or even accomplished by so doing, would be, as it seems to us, an event of most tragic consequence to Christendom." In earlier comment on the subject *The Churchman* states that "what broke Christendom into fragments was not chiefly the disloyalty of the laity; it was the stubbornness and spiritual torpor of the clergy. It was those who made a profession, a living, out of religion, that destroyed the family life of the Church." The question, then, is:

"Shall we turn over the whole question of Church unity to the clergy and our ecclesiastical scholars? Shall we wait for a professional class to restore what they destroyed? Have we any reason for believing that the clergy are to-day any better fitted to create unity in divided Christendom than they were fitted to preserve what unity there was before the sixteenth century? We doubt it. There is a way for the bishops and other clergy of the Episcopal Church to show that their prayers and words are sincere as regards Christian unity. That way lies in action, not in hair-splitting discussions.

"Personally, we think we shall get nowhere while a minority, who sit in every commission on unity, are permitted to inject into the discussion as the *sine qua non* of unity a certain rigid doctrine of apostolic succession which Protestantism will never accept, and acceptance of which by the Protestant Church would be nothing short of a calamity. We have the deepest respect for those nonconformist Churchmen in England who refuse to be decoyed by any of the Lambeth proposals which cast a doubt upon the validity of their orders. Church unity is not precious enough to Christendom to be purchased by such a concession.

"Nothing must be done, say a minority, which shall imperil our efforts towards unity with Rome. Nothing must be done, say others, and *The Churchman* is of the number, which shall make impossible unity with other Protestant Communion. The overwhelming majority of Anglican and American Churchmen would never feel at home in Rome—unless a miracle happened in Rome. For unity with Protestants no such miracle is required. And we are of the opinion that real unity with the Eastern Orthodox Church would require almost as great a miracle as union with Rome."

The Churchman then goes on to make a strong appeal for fellowship of the Episcopal Church in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, declaring that "the General Convention has all along been timid and not altogether sincere in facing this question, and the Churchmen who are foremost in the discussion on Christian unity, and pretend to feel most keenly the sin of schism, are making it a matter of conviction to extend only cold finger-tips to their Protestant fellow-Christians and calling that chill touch the handclasp of fellowship. What is the damaging infection that will come to us by a larger contact with the Federal Council of the Churches? Let us speak out and say the harsh words. We are acting it. Why not say it?" What the bishops are afraid of, we are told, is an attack from "a certain minority in the Episcopal Church whose faces are toward Rome or the Balkans, and who will block every approach to unity with our Protestant brothers."

AGNOSTICISM IN THE SCHOOLS

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL may be on the way, as some believe; but against this optimistic theory lies the charge that some of the country's most prominent universities and colleges, and even many high schools, have become "incubators of agnosticism," and are busy turning out atheists. Among the lecturers and writers who are alarmed over the present methods of teaching biology and Biblical history in some of our institutions of learning is William Jennings Bryan, who recently alleged in a public address, according to press reports, that professors of biology had led their pupils away from the Bible and had even advised them to disregard the Biblical account of the world's history. On the other hand, we are told, the responsibility for much of the present-day atheistic tendency rests with the Church, since "its obscurantism has been making infidels faster than Mr. Ingersoll ever could."

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Union of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. B. F. Daugherty, pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, Pa., cited by name two leading colleges for women in which he alleged that professors systematically seek to convert their classes to atheism. In one of these, he declared, according to press reports, a professor teaches definite denial of the Deity and then has his pupils vote on the question: "Is there a God?" showing satisfaction when the vote is in the negative. The same doctrines are being taught, said this pastor, in grammar schools and high schools, as well as in many colleges and universities other than those he named. And yet, declares *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "an education that is not merely non-Christian but actively anti-Christian, is destructive of character and antagonistic to every institution by which America has been made great. . . . The denial of God is the denial not only of authority but of any sense of moral responsibility."

However, Mr. Bryan's indictment is said not to be taken seriously by professors in New York. "No one at all familiar with American colleges believes such a statement, which appeals merely to the ignorant," replies Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia University, as he is quoted in the press. "Such extravagant charges," he continues, "have been frequently brought against American universities and colleges in the past, and I presume will be brought in the future. I can not bring myself to believe that, because such assertions are made and are accepted by the ignorant, serious denials of them are required." According to Maurice A. Bigelow, professor of biology in Teachers' College, Columbia, that university "has special branches which are devoted to the teaching of religion, and all courses in religious education will be found there. Biology is taught on its own merits, and is not to be identified with Biblical history." In the same press account we read that the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia, says that "the Bible is a growing influence in American university life," and that Joseph French Johnson, dean of the School of Commerce, New York, declares: "There are no more atheists and skeptics among the educated classes to-day, in my opinion, than there were thirty or forty years ago." "Our present-day belief," says Archibald E. Bouton, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of New York University, in a newspaper interview, "has tended away from a literal interpretation of the Bible and toward a greater stress on the principles of its teaching. Mr. Bryan quotes with disapproval a remark that Christianity is a state of mind, yet we surely have Biblical authority that that is where the Kingdom of Heaven is to be found." At any rate, *The Christian Century*, an undenominational liberal journal, asserts that "those who are at all aware educationally know that science can be taught in only one way and that is with respect for facts. A laboratory can not be checked up by the theologians at the end of every day's work," tho "some church people of limited horizon will probably deny their young people the privileges of a high school education, and school boards will without doubt face problems and difficulties."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *Hibbert Journal* (Boston and London) publishes this ode, which we quote in part. We find some valuable reflections on the war that come from matured thinking:

ODE IN A GERMAN CEMETERY

Where Many Victims of the Great War
Were Interred

BY AMOS N. WILDER

Rancour grows chastened in these groves of death,
And clamorous recrimination hushed;
Our pain disarmed by pain,
We can but leave upon these graves the wreath
Our mortal foes by mortal visitation crushed
Have woven for their slain.

Still to this day,
Driven by their bitterness, they come to pray,
And kneeling in the wind-blown grass
Grope vainly for relief,
And as I pass
Rise, bearing still their yet unconjured grief.

What did these know of empire's sordid ends
Markets and routes and ancient rivalries,
Balance of power and dark expedencies,
Reasons of state,
The vain hallucinations of the great?
Why should these make amends
For others' wrongs?
What guilt for all this ruin here belongs?
Or if some taint of envy or of hate
Were theirs, yet even so,
Which is their greater misery—sin or woe? . . .

Muse on this epitaph that meets the eye,
Strangely familiar in its alien tongue,
"These for our homes did die,"—
Two brothers loved of nameless folk, who won
This as earth's final comment at Verdun,
In that stentorian month whose havoc flung
Its hundred thousands down to Acheron;
In that inordinate reaping
Of these our fields beneath
When twilight was congested with the hosts
Of death's dim, swarming envoys bent upon
Prodigious inroads down life's fertile coasts,
Its virgin prairies sweeping
In far incursions where no scythe had shone;
Till earth was cumbered with the oppressive weight
Of such a garnering underneath the sun,
Such high-heaped sheaves of death;
Till one by one,
Borne off across the stars in phantom state,
Death's groaning wains conveyed
The great ingathering to the realms of shade,
And throngs unwonted choked the Stygian gate.

. . . Races of men, co-heirs of earth's duress,
Children of night, and orphans of the void,
Ringed 'round with menace and with mystery,
Condemned at birth to death in loneliness,
Proscribed and hunted, trampled and destroyed
By the blind furies of the earth and sea—
Why still increase the overwhelming odds
Against us—add this self-inflicted curse—
That we should hunt each other in the path
Of cataclysm, stay to vent our wrath
One on the other in the middle-way
Of swift annihilation, tear and slay
Under the onslaught of the universe,
Wage civil war, our seats stormed by the gods!
E'en the wild beasts forgo their lust for blood,
Fleeing in panic through a blazing wood. . . .

Mysterious is the lot of common lives
Lost in the mass,
Anonymous as leaves or blades of grass
In the thick verdure of humanity,
And inexistent to the powers that be;
Such were these all;
And so like leaves they fall,
Or one by one,
Or, when some storm of retribution drives

Over the face of mankind at the call
Of surcharged passions,
Unnumbered from their humble holdings
wrenched,
Before the blast they run,
Creatures of life's blind impulse and its altering
fashions,
To the deep drifts of still oblivion;
Save where their thought survives
In that sequestered spot where they were known,
In some frail fort of love 'gainst death and time
entrenched. . . .

Then, fallen foe, and friend,
Sleep,
Sleep in repose;
And you, you suffering mother, cease to weep.
What though but some few months past we were foes
We fought in nightmare, as in dreams we live:
Best to forgive.

Aspiring howsoever, you, or I,
The great world weaves its tentacles of ill
Into our hearts, the solidarity
Of mortal evil claims us 'gainst our will,
And with it sinning, with it we must die.

Yet those who in the world-old process caught
Bring thither self-renunciation, aught
Of loftier aim, of loftier ideal,
Of loftier thought,
And bear the common curse, the shared ordeal
The common retribution, undeserved,
These in all lands, all times, all causes, these
That law by innocence appease;
By their sublime attractiveness they win
The world from its fatality of sin,
And from the common lot
Desiring no exemption,
Their blamelessness with mighty power is fraught
When joined with pain,
For so Redemption,
Redemption lifts its mighty cross again!

SOMETHING besides the gray days of winter
seem to induce these despairing moods
in our verse writers. Mr. Rice appears in
the *Forum*.

MISERERE

By CALE YOUNG RICE

Wind, rain and thunder last night wildly intoned
A mighty miserere to the skies.
Under a surge of sound the forest moaned
And swayed and crossed itself, penitent-wise.
Its leafy limbs reached out, or clutched and listened,
As still things seem to do, for the next clash.
Terribly then followed the lightning's lash,
And the wet earth, scourged with pallor, glistened.

Infinite seemed the sound along the earth;
And yet beyond lay interstellar space,
To which such spasms are but as the worth
And buzz of a fly's wing—leaving no trace.
Is there no final measure then at all
For greatness? Are our strivings, too, as small?

THE February *Scribner's* has this very
chaste and beautiful poem:

"TO EVERY MAN A PENNY"

BY ISABEL WESTCOTT HARPER

And so they sleep forever and a day;
Of that great quietness they do not tell:
Only the face of nature seems to say
That all is well.

"The rest is silence": only in the dawn
Do they have being now, and in the wind.
Dust unto kindred dust again is drawn
With healing kind.

Ah, human love! for this they sacrifice
Their heritage, the pride of consciousness:
The love divine, and heaven that men devise,
Would make this less.

Through all the ages death has ever lain
The fact toward which we move, the price of
thought—
Benignity of fate that takes again
The pain it brought.

Is there more love than this? Great peace they
sought.
They tell us nothing more; and o'er the hill
The stars rise ceaselessly, and time is naught.
Let us be still!

MATTHEW ARNOLD wrote in the vein used
here by this contributor to the *London
Spectator*. But there is here a suggestion
of a longer bereavement than his recent
loss of faith implied:

NOW IS THE SUNLIGHT MELLOW

BY C. HENRY WARREN

Now is the sunlight mellow and the beech-leaves
Fall to the dank mould and fade and shrivel.
Now in the north comes winter whistling boldly;
And the last colors of the day are passing,
To the dark house of memory I've gathered,
Through the long hours, rich store of varied treas-
ures;
And now they lie, their loveliness concealing,
Like precious cloths hid in a room of darkness,
Their gold and blue and saffron from all seeing
Shut, save when the miser's meager candle
Furtively on their gloom a brightness throws. . .

Oh, that upon my darkness, swift-revealing,
Would break some light of faith and show a pur-
pose
Is this of suffering, and that of laughter,
In all this beauty at the senses knocking,
And all that loveliness so knit with sorrow!
But still to the dank mould the leaves are falling;
Shrill and more shrill the wind in the north
whistles,
And the last color of the day has fled. . . .

ONE-HALF of the *Nation's* poetry prize
went to the author of the verse below. The
other half was awarded Martin Feinstein
for his "In Memoriam," which treats the
war in a vein made familiar by Vachel
Lindsey. It is too long to quote. Miss
Haste, we are told, graduated from the
University of Chicago in 1912, worked in a
munition plant during the war and now
lives in Billings, Montana:

THE RANCH IN THE COULEE

BY GWENDOLEN HASTE

He built the ranch house down a little draw,
So that he should have wood and water near.
The bluffs rose all around. She never saw
The arching sky, the mountains rising clear;
But to the west the close hills fell away
And she could glimpse a few feet of the road.
The stage to Roundup went by every day,
Sometimes a rancher town-bound with his load,
An auto swirling dusty through the heat,
Or children trudging home on tired feet.

At first she watched it as she did her work;
A horseman pounding by gave her a thrill;
But then within her brain began to lurk
The fear that if she lingered from the sill
Someone might pass unseen. So she began
To keep the highroad always within sight,
And when she found it empty long she ran
And beat upon the pane and cried with fright.
The winter was the worst. When snow would fall
He found it hard to quiet her at all.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

"THE CASTLE" FALLS IN FREE IRELAND

THE CHIEF VISIBLE SIGN of British dominance in Ireland, Dublin Castle, was handed over the other day to the new Irish Government, and "no incident could be more symbolical," exults one of the leading Nationalist journals, "of the victory won by the people's plenipotentiaries." The possession of "The Castle," as it is called throughout the country, stands for Irish control of Ireland. "Dublin Castle Falls!" announced newspaper posters on the day when, as one of the most consistent journalistic supporters of Irish independence proclaimed, "Seven centuries of infamous history are brought to an end." Physically, of course, the hoary old fortress still stands, and yet its fall is compared to the fall of the Bastille, which symbolizes freedom for France. As the headquarters of British rule in Ireland at least, says the *Freeman's Journal*, "The Castle," like Lucifer, has fallen, it is hoped, never to rise again." From the days of its erection, over seven hundred years ago, this journal recalls:

Dublin Castle has always played the part of the chief fortress of British power in Ireland.

Meiller FitzHenry, a relative of Henry II, laid the foundations of the stronghold in the year 1205, really to repel the assaults of the native Irish on the English colonists of Dublin, but nominally as "a depository for the King's treasure, and also as a convenient place for administering justice to the city, or defending, it according to occasion."

It has been used in turn as a fortress, for the sittings of the old Pale Parliaments, for the assembling of the Privy Council, as a State Prison—a sort of Irish Tower of London, and as a residence for the Viceroy.

But no matter what the use to which the sinister structure was from time to time applied, it was ever and always fiercely antagonistic to the ideals and the policies of the Irish people.

"I need scarcely say," wrote the late Mr. Barry O'Brien, in his "Dublin Castle and the Irish People," "that under the Normans an Irishman in sympathy with his people had no more chances of being allowed to enter Dublin Castle as an 'official' than the late Paul Kruger had of being made a Privy Councillor, and what Dublin Castle was under the Normans it remained under Tudor, Stuart and Guelph. The spirit of the Statute of Kilkenny was the spirit of Dublin Castle. The suppression of the native race and the government of the country in the English interest only was its policy from the beginning to our own day. . . . Elizabeth, James, Charles, Anne, the Georges—all these potentates represented the one idea so admirably expressed (according to tradition) by the Great Protector: 'To hell or Connaught with the Papists.'"

During the Rebellion of Silken Thomas an attempt was made to lay siege to the Castle, but the garrison, having the advantage of their high towers, on which they planted guns, and of their entrenched position, were easily able to repel the assaults of the young Geraldine and his followers.

In what is now known as the Record Tower is shown a cell said to have been occupied by Silken Thomas after the failure of his insurrection, and right over it, on the next floor, is the cell from which Owen Roe O'Donnell made his escape in the days of Elizabeth. In the dark and gloomy chambers of this

tower many an Irishman pined away from the days of Silken Thomas and Owen Roe down to 1798 and 1803, when the Castle ceased to be used as a prison.

In the rebellion of '98, horrors multiplied. The writer quotes Musgrave, the historian:

"Every day beheld prisoners brought into the city; nor was it unusual to see a procession of carts, in which were piled the mutilated corpses of peasantry. The prisoners were hanged from lamp-posts, and the dead were in some instances stretched out in the Castle Yard, where the Viceroy then resided, and in full view of the Secretary's windows. They lay on the pavement as trophies, cut and gashed in every part, covered with clotted blood and dirt."

The corpses of these poor peasants were buried together in heaps in the square in front of the Royal Barracks, near Kingsbridge, which afterwards became known as "Croppies' Acre."

At this period, when many of the United Irishmen were awaiting sentence in the Castle dungeons, and when the Castle Yard was strewn with the corpses of butchered "rebels," the spirit of the Castle "Government" may easily be imagined. Cornwallis in his "Correspondence" says:—

"The conversation of the principal persons of the country all tend to encourage this system of blood, and the conversation even at my table, where you may suppose I do all I can to prevent it, always turns on hanging, shooting, burning, etc., etc., and if a

priest has been put to death, the greatest joy is expressed by the whole company. Their conversation and conduct point to no other mode of concluding this unhappy business than that of extirpation."

In the days of the Stuarts so filthy had the Castle become from the wretched condition in which the prison cells were kept, that the Viceroy had to leave and take up residence at Kilmainham.

The true history of Ireland since the Conquest will never be written until all the old documents hidden away in the recesses of the Record Tower are brought to light, and carefully sifted and scrutinized by an impartial historian.

The Castle set its face steadily against every Irish popular movement in modern times. It thwarted O'Connell; it did its best to undo anything of good accomplished by every leader since his day. It had grown old and hoary in its efforts to strangle the voice of Ireland, and it was fitting that its last great effort in this direction should be made from behind a formidable protection of barbed wire.

The Castle as a garrison headquarters is gone; the Castle as a center of the Government of the Irish Free State remains.

The Castle is dead: long live the Castle!

Dublin Castle, "in all its long and eventful history," says the *Derry Journal*, "has experienced no scenes comparable to those which took place within its ancient walls when the reins of power were formally handed to the Irish Provisional Government." The writer gives some scenes from the actual surrender:

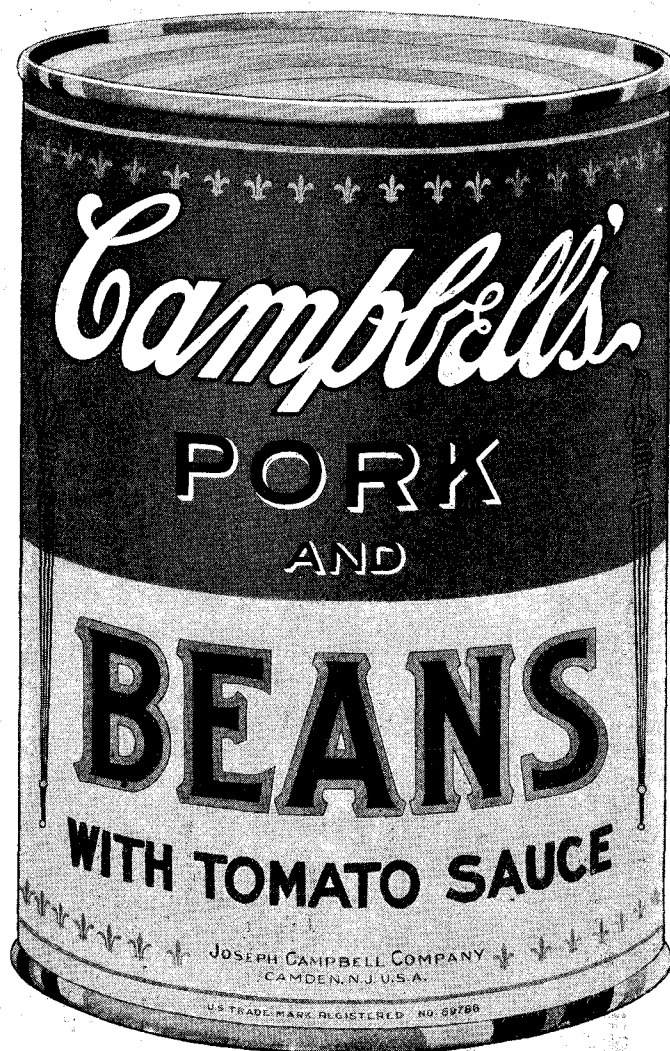
Inside the Lower Yard were gathered groups of Auxiliary police, military police, and soldiers, who were there out of curiosity to see the passing of British authority to Irish control.



REMOVING BRITISH BARBED WIRE.

"The Castle" and the City Hall of Dublin were both well protected by entanglements and barricades. The evacuation is said to have taken place with a display of good humor on both sides.

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A host of journalists and photographers also took up positions inside the entrance awaiting events. Nobody seemed to know what arrangements had been made for the historic ceremony, and everybody contented himself with watching the arrival and departure of motor vehicles, some heavily laden with official documents, furniture, and stores, and others bearing important officials busy superintending the duties of transference.

A fatigue party of Royal Engineers was occupied in disman-



PART OF THE CROWD THAT GATHERED.

"Castle Rule" in Ireland ended with the British evacuation of Dublin Castle. The scene here is in the Upper Castle Yard, as the members of the Irish Provisional Government appeared, after accepting the surrender of the ancient British stronghold.

ting the last of the barricades. Then another agreeable interlude. A machine-gun squad was paraded in the Upper Yard. It was rumored that this was to be the last guard mounted in the Castle; but this was not so, as the State apartments are still reserved for the Lord Lieutenant. At last about one o'clock word came that his Excellency was to arrive within half an hour, and that the members of the Provisional Government would come about the same time. The police officers proceeded to get the crowds back into Dame Street, and inside there was activity in the Chief Secretary's office, where a red carpet was laid down in the passage leading to the Privy Council Chamber. Here a number of journalists awaited the arrival of the principals of the drama, and they had not long to wait.

A volley of cheering came from Dame St., and immediately three taxi-cabs, bearing Mr. Michael Collins and his seven colleagues in the Provisional Government, whisked through the eastern archway and swung round to the entrance of the Chief Secretary's office, pursued hot-foot by numerous photographers. Mr. Collins bounded from his car through the portals and was lost to view, to the chagrin of the camera men. Swift at his heels were Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Duggan, and the others. They had all passed through before most of the officials, anxious to catch a glimpse of their new chiefs, were aware of their arrival.

Hardly had the taxi drivers obeyed the orders of the police to pull across the square when the Viceregal motor car came up, and Viscount FitzAlan, with two aides-de-camp, alighted and hurried through to the Council Chamber.

Shortly afterwards came the principal officials of most of the Government Departments, including Sir William Thompson, Registrar-General; Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; and Sir Henry Robinson, Vice-President, Local Government Board. Mr. Emmett D'Alton, Chief Liaison Officer of the Irish Republican Army, entered almost unobserved.

To the small group of spectators gathered in the Upper Yard these incidents brought home the significance of the proceedings that were about to be enacted in the historic Chamber. Standing in the center of the yard one could just see through the windows figures passing to and fro. The Lord Lieutenant was at the head of the table near the fireplace, and on his right were Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. Duggan, and Mr. Cosgrave, while lower down was Mr. MacNeill. The officials entered from the Chief Secretary's corridor, and apparently each was introduced to Mr. Collins and his colleagues. In the ante-rooms other officials were in attendance.

The proceedings in the Council Chamber lasted about half an hour. The first to leave were the permanent officials, and they were soon followed by the members of the Provisional Government, Mr. Collins, as usual, being the first into the first taxi-cab. Some cheers were raised as the party, looking very happy, drove off. Outside the Lower Gate there was much cheering. Soon afterwards Lord FitzAlan departed.

"From what could be gathered as to the actual proceedings within," the reporter goes on:

They appear to have been quite informal. Lord FitzAlan first received Mr. Michael Collins in private, and received from him the formal ratification of the Treaty. Other members of the Provisional Government were subsequently received, and took their seats on one side of the Council table. The heads of the departments of the Local Government Board (Sir Henry Robinson), the Department of Agriculture (Mr. T. P. Gill), the Registrar-General (Sir Wm. Thompson), and others, were introduced.

Afterwards Lord FitzAlan made a short speech, in which he wished the new Government success, congratulated them on their action regarding the threatened railway strike, and expressed the hope that they would lead Ireland into new and prosperous days.

Individual members of the Provisional Government who are identified with certain departments of work were introduced to those undertaking similar work under the British Government. The meeting between Sir Henry Robinson and Mr. Cosgrave, the heads of the rival Local Government Boards, was, perhaps, the most interesting incident.

Both have been directing the local government of Southern and Western Ireland, and it is not too much to say that the policy of one has been for the most part the direct opposite of the other's. That the two departments will now have to shape



WHEN THE CASTLE FELL.

THE BLACK AND TAN: "Any orders to-day, sir?"

GENERAL MACREADY: "Pack your kit and stand by to embark."

—The Freeman's Journal.

their future under one head and one policy is, of course, inevitable.

No less interesting was the meeting in the crowds in the Upper Castle Yard of two such men as Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, head of the Dail Eireann Publicity Department, and Mr. Basil Clarke, the head of the Publicity Bureau at Dublin Castle.

Journalists who knew both gentlemen and knew how far apart their respective duties lay during the last fateful year or so were interested to see them talking together. Mr. Fitzgerald was

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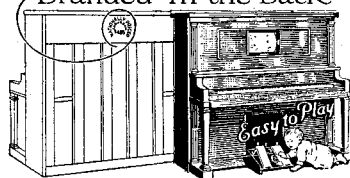
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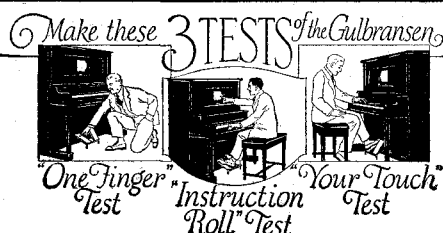


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recalling his previous visit to the Castle under very different circumstances, when he was brought in at one o'clock one morning under escort, examined by officers in a room, and placed under guard in another place. The recollection had for him, however, no note of regret or complaint. It was, as it were, all in the day's work.

The Provisional Government have lost no time in regulating, as far as in them lies, the position of affairs. They issued a proclamation, in which they formally take control of all services. This control is not a mere matter of form, but a very stern reality, as the terms of the proclamation show. It means, in effect, that every official act in every department must, from the issue of the proclamation, have the approval of the Provisional Government.

In the streets and the yards, while the transfer was being effected, writes "Politicus," special correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the Dublin citizens "cheered and laughed and bantered. Soldiers stood about in groups. Black and Tans were to be seen packing their lorries for the last time." In this atmosphere of democratic informality—

Dublin Castle was deposed. Many an Irishman must have died dreaming of a day when Irish soldiers would march into the hated stronghold with flags and drums. Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald, Smith O'Brien—did any of them ever picture so casual a ceremony of abdication?

But no march of troops could have been so dramatic as the surrender of the fortress to an Irishman on whose head a fortune had been set, while boys and girls from Dublin streets were playing on the stones across which their fathers and brothers stepped yesterday on their way to prison. It was as if by that one act of throwing open these guarded doors the new Ministers had brought daylight, democracy, and freedom into Ireland's darkest dungeons.

Victor Hugo has a great passage about the wickedness that seems to haunt some places, giving them a terrible and sinister look of life. With barbed wire and Black-and-Tans in their dreadful uniform, Dublin Castle seems to have all its wicked and melancholy history stamped on its face. There is much talk about what is to become of it. I hope no Irish Government will ever make it the seat of authority. One need not be superstitious to feel that to live there, and to rule from there, would be tempting the malice of destiny. Dublin Castle will live in Irish history as a terrible legend; the buildings which few self-respecting Irishmen have entered during these bitter years, except as prisoners, would be a fatal home for any Government in this country, where memory and imagination are never at a loss for sharp and wounding taunt.

The Freeman's Journal, on the day when the evacuation took place, commented in an editorial headed "The Great Surrender":

"The Castle," with all that it stands for in power and influence, has been handed over to the Irish people.

Emmet died in the effort to get hold merely of the material fabric.

But the power that it enshrined was surrendered yesterday to Ireland's men.

They are now masters of the administrative machine.

It would be expecting too much from human institutions, and even human nature, to expect that, after the change-over, things will move smoothly from the start.

To bring order out of this chaos is the heavy task that now devolves upon the Provisional Government.

Their task can be lightened and the completion of the fabric of freedom speeded up by the hearty cooperation of the people. The actual Executive is now the people's own.

Let them rally to its support, and assist it in its task.

Every law-breaker, for the first time in Ireland's history for nearly eight hundred years, is now the people's enemy.

Let the people realize that truth and act accordingly.

THE FEROCIOUS LOBSTERS OF CRUSOE'S ISLE

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S FAMOUS ISLAND enjoyed a brief period of newspaper publicity the other day, when a member of the crew of a visiting steamship brought to New York a story quite as remarkable as many incidents related by Defoe in his immortal yarn. The steamship *Ebro*, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was brought to a standstill, it is said, by "a herd of wild lobsters," reported to be "as big as bull-pups," which attacked the ship and were about to devour the steel plates when called off by an inhabitant of the island who had learned how to tame them. The island, known to geographers as the Island of Juan Fernandez, was made a port of call by the *Ebro* some days before she arrived at New York. The great lobster attack, which took place as the ship was coming to anchor, was halted by one Alejandro McTush y Cordoba. This unusual man is also reported to be able to achieve lobster à la Newburg in a pool of molten lava. To quote the account of the no doubt voracious ship news reporter of the New York *Tribune*:

To H. T. Browne, the purser, it is as if it were yesterday, so clear is the picture in his mind of Alejandro McTush y Cordoba as he first saw him, dressed in his bright seaweed suit and with a half coconut shell tipped over one eye, calling off the voracious lobsters, with a voice like the collapse of a ten-story building.

"For there we were," said Mr. Browne, "some four hundred yards off the shore of the island, with lobsters as big as bulldogs climbing up the anchor chain and threatening the lives of every one aboard."

"He came out to the ship, did this McTush, and mighty glad he was to see us, we being the first sizable craft to lay alongside in forty-two years—in fact, ever since the lobsters went wild and grew husky on a diet of brown fishermen and straw hats. He was immune himself, it seems, having by constant association with the creatures achieved to some extent a mastery over them."

"He told us something of the island, and, altho we could see no living beings other than himself and the lobsters, it appears that there is a population of 200 persons and a cow. He said that every one had taken one look at the steel ship and then had moved back into the woods to pray for the safety of the lobsters."

"He explained this native concern in favor of the lobsters by pointing out that the inhabitants enjoyed them as an item of food. They were uncertain in their minds, he said,

as to the effect of a combination of steel and high-class South Americans on this, their main source of nourishment."

"McTush invited every one ashore in the name of the Mayor. When we went ashore he excused himself, changed to a costume of neatly woven grapevines, and presented himself as that official. It developed that by other changes of costume he became the Director of Public Safety, Chief Prohibition Enforcement Agent, Street Cleaning Commissioner, and chief of the Commissary Department of the Interior."

"In this last-named office lay most of his power over the people. He alone knew now to trick the wily lobsters into a state where, sprinkled with a little paprika, they made darn good eating."

"He'd lure one of the lobsters from the water, and, by means of taunts and jibes, cause the beast to chase him around the island until he came to the crater of a bubbling lava pit. Here McTush would step nimbly aside as the lobster rushed at him, at the same time permitting the lobster to plunge into the hot lava, and be properly cooked."

"McTush blew the entire passenger list to a lobster party. It was some party. One lobster is enough to feed ten men."

Mr. Browne blew a cloud of smoke from his cigar. "If you don't believe me," he said—as if any one doubted him—"I'll bring one of these lobsters back with me on the next trip."

The ship news reporter for the *Herald* also received interesting



AN EX-OUTLAW ARRIVES.

Michael Collins, on whose head a price was formerly set by the British Government, led the delegation that took over the Castle on behalf of the New Irish Provisional Government.



How keen is your mind?

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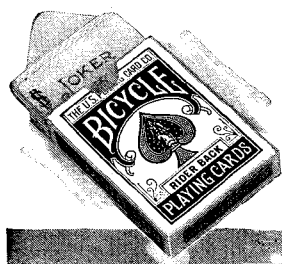
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Cribbage at a Glance

PLAYERS—2, 3, or 4 as partners. Best, two-hand.

OBJECT OF GAME—To form various counting combinations, such as pairs, triplets, fours, sequences and fifteens.

DEAL—Cut for first deal in each game, low cut winning deal; deal alternates thereafter. Use full pack, deal 6 cards to each player, 1 at a time. Misdeal scores 2 points for opponent immediately. Each discards 2 cards face down to form "crib". It belongs to dealer but is not counted until after hand is played out. Pone (opponent) cuts pack and dealer turns up top card; this is called "starter". If it is a jack, dealer scores two points immediately.

THE PLAY—Pone plays any card from his hand face up on table in front of him and announces its numerical (or pip) value. (All kings, queens and jacks are announced as tens; other cards by number of spots.) Dealer then plays, announcing sum of his card and the one already played. Play continues alternately, each player keeping his cards separate and adding the value of each card to sum of those already played. This sum must not exceed 31. If a player has no card which will play within the sum of 31, he announces a "go". Pone continues until he reaches 31, or can play no further. Then cards played are turned face down, balance of cards in hands played out, hands and crib counted, (see below), and cards dealt for new hand.

POINTS SCORED DURING PLAY—The player who approaches most nearly to 31 during the play, scores 1 point; if he reaches 31 exactly he scores 2 points. If last card played does not make an even 31, it counts 1; if it makes 15, 3 points.

Combinations may be formed by opponents playing alternately and also by cards played from one hand (within limit of 31) after pone has said "go".

Fifteens—2 points are scored by player of card which makes the numerical value of the cards played exactly 15.

Pairs—2 points are scored by player of card of same denomination as that last played.

Triplets—6 points are scored for matching a pair just played, provided that neither 31 nor "go" intervenes. (Example: Three fours in sequence.)

Fours—12 points are scored by player of a fourth card matching triplets just played, provided that neither 31 nor "go" intervenes.

Sequences—When 3 cards in numerical sequence are played, the player of the last card counts 1 point for each card in the sequence, even though they are not played in numerical rotation. Player adding fourth card in sequence scores 4. An intervening card, duplicate, "go", or 31 breaks sequence.

COUNTING HANDS AND CRIB—After cards are played out, each player counts all points in his hand in combination with the "starter", pone counting first. After counting his hand, dealer counts his crib combined with "starter". Pair counts 2; triplets, 6; fours, 12; 3-card sequence, 3; each additional card in sequence, 1; fifteens, 2; and jack of trumps in hand or crib, 1 point. Double Run of Three—(A 3-card sequence with a pair to one of the 3 cards), counts 8 points. Double Run of Four—(A 4-card sequence with a pair to one of the 4 cards), counts 10 points. Triple Run—Consists of triplets, with 2 other cards in sequence with triplet, 15 points. Quadruple Run—Consists of 2 pairs and a card in sequence with both, 16 points. Fifteens—Formed by cards totaling 15 exactly, count 2 each time they are made. Use each card in as many different "15" combinations as possible. Four-Card Flush—4 cards of one suit in hand only (not crib), 4 points. Five-Card Flush—4 cards in hand or crib of same suit as starter, 5 points. The crib is not a flush unless the starter is the same suit.

STARTER—Is used only in counting the hands and crib.

MARKING SCORE—Points are scored as made on a "pull-up" board. See cut. Each hole counts 1 point. Players start from same end, pegging parallel with each other down outside edge and up inside to the sixty-first, or game hole.

GAME—61 or 121 points.

For rules on three-hand and four-hand cribbage, see "The Official Rules of Card Games" or "Six Popular Games" offered below.

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news of the lobsters from the old Crusoe country. His account differs in some ways from that prepared by his brother of the *Tribune*, but it, also, suggests that all the wonders common in this part of the world were not exhausted by Defoe. He writes in part:

Soon the high peaks came in view, and then it was noted the surf at the base was dotted with red, the color of boiled lobster. Coming nearer, the claws of the giant creatures were plainly visible. Some were clambering ashore and others climbing trees near the beach.

"Look at the children in flivvers," said a passenger.

"Flivvers!" said the purser. "They are not flivvers, but trained lobsters. Don't you recall in Alexander Selkirk's narrative how he made a tour of the island on a colossal lobster?"

The passenger said he had not read anything except South Sea Island tales, and after that he could believe anything.

AN AMERICAN "SLAVE" BECOMES JAPAN'S PREMIER

"FROM SLAVE TO PREMIER."—That was the headline used by many of the Japanese newspapers, says a Japanese student writing in the *New York World*, when it became known that Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance, had been nominated by the Mikado to the Premiership of Japan, to succeed the recently assassinated Premier Hara. The new Premier is well known already to Americans of the financial world, where he has long been a recognized authority, but he has a far more intimate connection with America than this. It was here, we are told, that he was virtually sold into a condition of slavery. His life and struggles in California, however, gave him the knowledge both of American ways and of the English language, which later proved the foundation of his fortunes. His career is full of interesting ups and downs, says his Japanese student biographer. Also—

It is a career which will surprise many Americans who are accustomed to think of their country as the only land of opportunity. But Nippon, as conspicuously as the United States, is a country where poor boys may carve out great careers. This is so not only in the business world, but also in the Government service. Here, indeed, the opportunity is the greatest where Occidentals might imagine it to be least. For Nippon is not governed by hereditary rulers. Government service is open to all. Promotion goes neither by family nor by favor, but through the recognition of ability in minor offices. And this recognition is far less exposed to favoritism and political hazards than in America.

"Dharma" is one of the nicknames of the new Premier. The significance of the name lies in the fact that—

"Dharma" was in ancient Buddhist high priest, whose images are still made in Nippon and are seen as commonly as kewpies in America. I do not know how the nickname arose. Some Nipponese say it must have come from his outward appearance, but this seems to have supplied a far more vivid nickname in "Hotey." Hotey, one of the seven Nipponese lucky gods, was decidedly pot-bellied. The image of "Dharma," to be sure, is somewhat round, since it has neither arms nor legs; but its chief characteristic is that it always rights itself when it is

knocked over. Thus it is possibly an illustration of the American expression "you can't keep a good man down."

I would like to believe that the new Premier was nicknamed "Dharma" on account of his marvelous career. If so, it is a title far more suitable than that of "Viscount," which he happens to hold by an irony of fate. Viscount Takahashi has been, is, and will be the living image of "Dharma," who could never be downed by any blow of circumstance.

In the northeastern part of Nippon, there is a city called Sendai. It is the Boston of Nippon, one of the greatest educational centers. Sendai was the capital of the Date clan, founded by an enlightened feudal lord named Masamune Date. It was this Masamune who about three centuries ago sent a special envoy to the Vatican to create friendly relations between the Papacy and his clans. Unfortunately his progressive policy was retarded by the closed-door policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. But, as the Nipponese would put it in their language, so rich in nature images, the seeds sown by Masamune were all the time taking root under the snow of the three hundred years of the Tokugawa régime.

Then the spring breezes sent to the hermit land by Commodore Perry proved warm enough at last to melt the snow, and as the snow disappeared, many shoots and buds came up in that rich soil planted for modern civilization by the farsighted Masamune. One of them, still tender and with its first green, was transplanted to the land of the Commodore himself. Who could have foreseen then that about fifty years later it would bloom as Premier of one of the world's leading powers?

Born in 1854, the eldest son of a poor Samurai named Koretada (literally "faithfulness itself"), Korekiyo Takahashi began his career almost immediately as a student in the college of hard knocks. For, having proved himself an extraordinarily capable boy, he had earned a scholarship from the feudal lord. This sent him to Nagasaki to be trained in the new western sciences. Takahashi means "high bridge," and Korekiyo means "cleanliness it-

self." The youngster lived up to both of his names. He was too ambitious to be satisfied with any second-hand study if first-hand was obtainable.

About this time he fell in with an American, who kindly proposed to give him a chance to be a pioneer Nipponese student in America. The young Korekiyo "hailed with delight and gratitude any project which might be of so great aid to his future career." But alas, says his biographer:

No sooner was he found settled in California than he found all his hopes of the new land of knowledge a bitter delusion! He discovered that he was not to be a student in the home of a benefactor, but a servant in the house of the master. By accepting passage to America from the so-called friend, he found that he had virtually sold himself into a condition of slavery. It is to this American period of servitude that the first part of the Nipponese headline alludes. However, by patient service he gradually endeared himself to his master who, little by little, began to spare him time to conduct his studies.

In the meantime the Meiji Restoration had taken place in his Nippon country. For some years Korekiyo, with his newly acquired knowledge of America, looked in vain for an opportunity to return to Nippon and begin his public service.

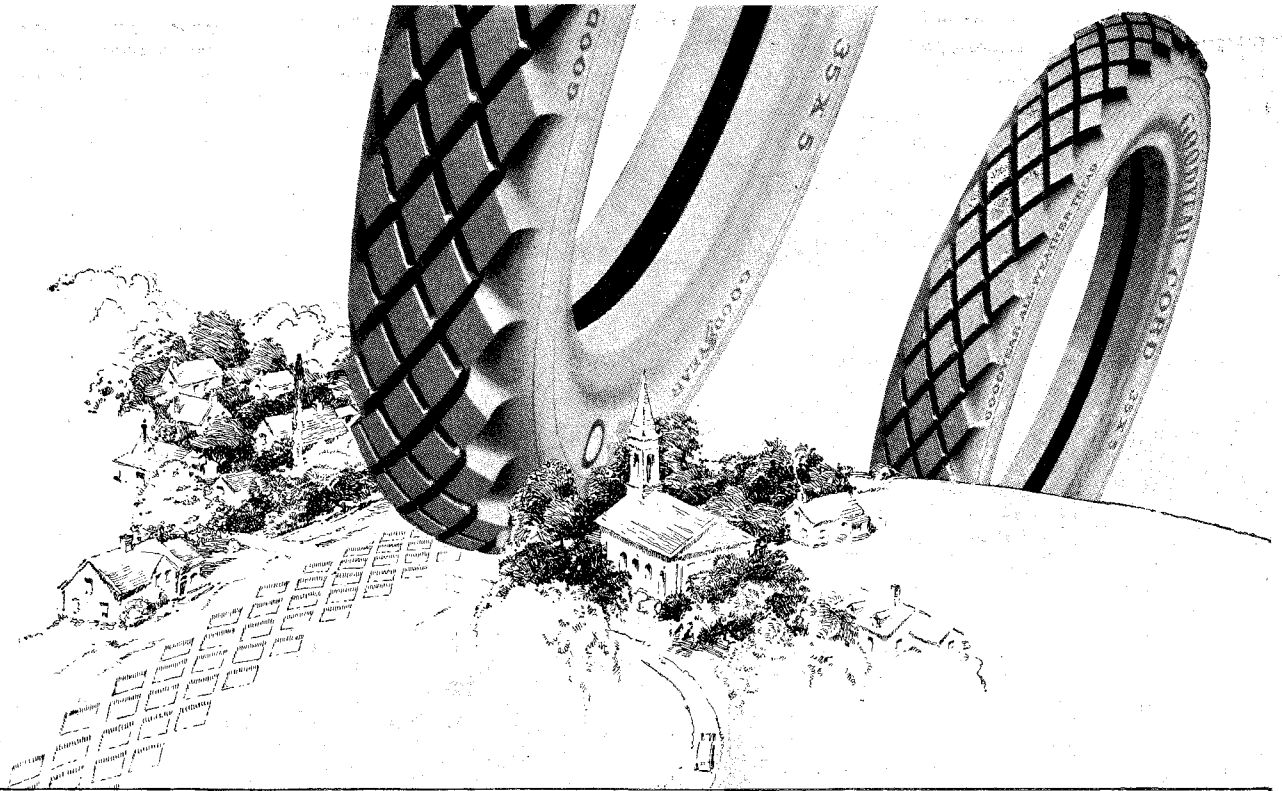
In 1871 Prince Iwakura came to America as the first Nipponese Envoy, and with him arrived the opportunity Korekiyo had so long sought. He became an interpreter to the Prince, and soon made himself indispensable in this capacity. On account of his long residence in America, he was of more service in this capacity than the secretary to the envoy, the late Prince Ito, who afterward became famous as the maker of the



Photo from the Keystone

HE TOOK SOME HARD KNOCKS IN CALIFORNIA.

Korekiyo Takahashi, former Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet and now Premier of Japan, is referred to as "a former American slave" in the Japanese press. He was practically sold into bondage here in his youth.



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Wherever you are,
on highway or boulevard,
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Sometimes a dealer will seek to tempt a man away from the tire of his choice by an offer of a "special discount" on another make.

It sounds attractive.

It seems like a chance to get something for nothing.

As a matter of fact, it is too good to be true.

If a tire dealer makes you such a proposition, ask yourself who pays for this "discount."

Does it come out of the dealer's profit—or the manufacturer's?

If it does, how can they stay in business?

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The present unrivaled popularity of Goodyear Tires has been built up without the aid of "special discounts"

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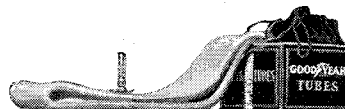
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Despite this, their prices are the lowest they have ever been—far lower, even, than before the war.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

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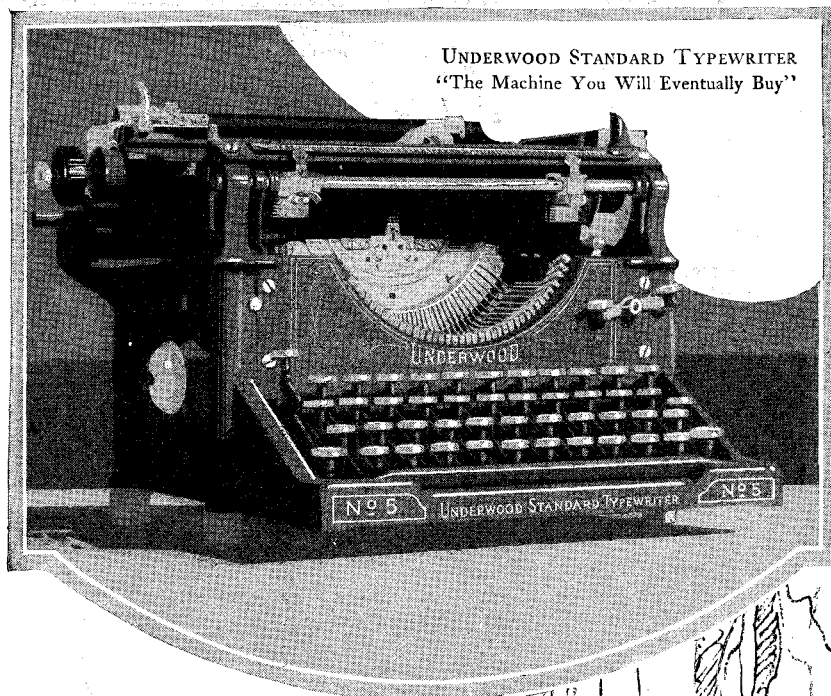
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Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are especially thick, sturdy and long-lived. They come packed in a heavy, water-proof bag. Their new prices are also remarkably low

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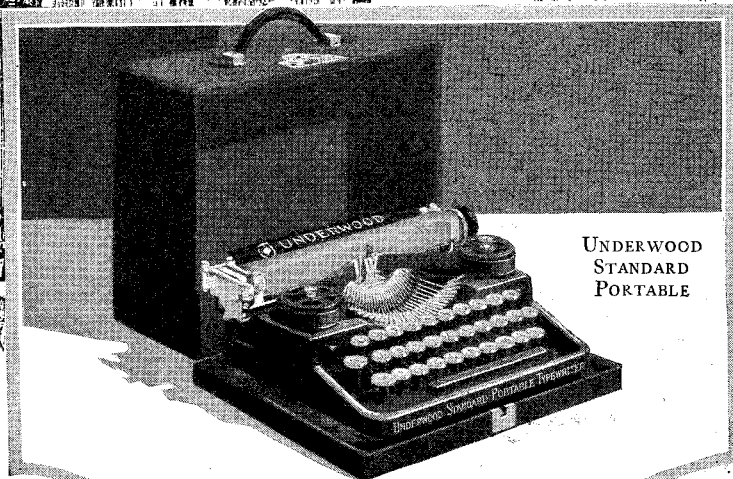


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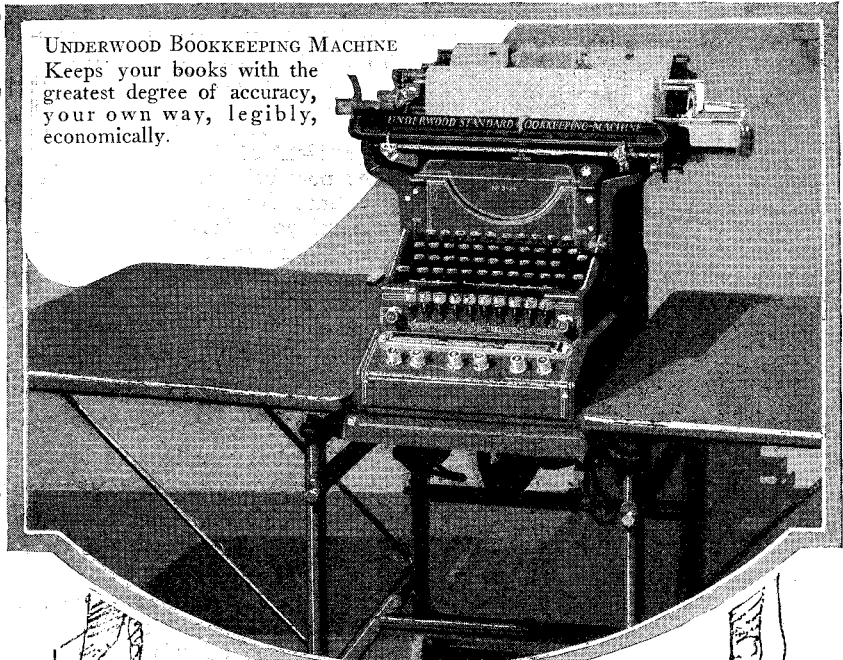
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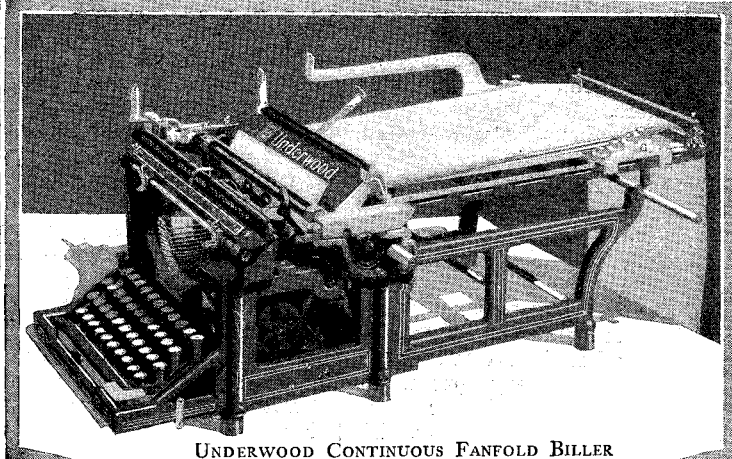
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L. D.

TWO club men who have already discussed life insurance now talk about it further. One says: "I'm mighty glad to hear you took out that policy in the POSTAL LIFE. It will save you money as compared to what I had to pay at your age." The young man says: "Yes, I not only save money, but there are other advantages that make it so well worth while, I'm going to take another POSTAL policy," to which the other exclaims "Good Work!"



Find Out What You Can Save

Nowadays economy means much, and that is why thirty men and women are so careful about getting the most for their money.

And they are also giving more attention to their physical well-being than ever before.

Their aim is to save money and safeguard health, and that's why so many thoughtful people are turning to the

Postal Life Insurance Company

Resources, - - - - \$10,000,000
Annual Income, - - - - 2,000,000
Insurance in Force, - - - - 42,000,000

Policyholders save money because on payment of their very first premium they get the benefit of and may deduct a 9½ per cent. guaranteed dividend, an equivalent of the ordinary agent's commission which we have averaged and deduct throughout the premium-paying period of the policy. In this way, and in others also, is

Life Insurance Simplified by Cutting Out Middlemen

Furthermore, the Company is mindful of the good health of its policyholders and aims to keep them in proper physical condition by means of a free medical examination each year, and also through the distribution of periodical Health Bulletins by its Health Bureau. The Company therefore

Saves Money and Safeguards Health

To find out what you can save and how your physical condition may possibly be improved, call at the Company's offices, send in the mail bag coupon printed below, or write and say:

Please mail me insurance information as mentioned in *The Literary Digest* for February 18th.

In your first letter be sure to give:

1. Your full name.
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No agent will be sent to visit you. The POSTAL, as stated, has no agents, and resultant commission savings go to you, because you deal direct. Our new descriptive booklet, "Buying Direct," will be mailed on request.

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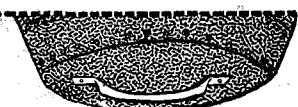
Without obligating me, please send full insurance particulars for my age:

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Exact date of birth.....



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Nipponese Constitution, and the first President of the Seiyukai Party, to which he now belongs as the fourth President.

Encouraged by this success, the young Korekiyo at last found himself in a position to return to Nippon. But upon his arrival at Yokohama he learned that the country was in political turmoil, and that he could not land without the danger of being killed by the soldiers of the opposing clan.

Thanks to his long sojourn in America, he found it easy to pass himself off as a cowboy. "He pulled his slouch hat over on one side and sang in a loud voice a popular American song." Later:

When the customs officers began to examine him he rattled off his answers so glibly that, finding it impossible to understand what he was saying, they let him by without further examination. Thus he safely passed the Customs House.

After hiding himself for a while in the attic of a restaurant, he obtained work as a clerk in the Department of Education in Tokyo. But, having written an anonymous letter to a newspaper calling attention to a blunder made by a superior official, he was discharged.

Then he fled to Hakata, a port near Nagasaki, and became a teacher of the English Language School there. Unfortunately the school went bankrupt in a few years, and he was again without a job.

He went back to Tokyo and had many struggles with absolute poverty. But through them all he set himself to a study of the patent systems of America and England. Convinced of the necessity of establishing a Bureau of Patents, he addressed a proposal to the Government. When the proposal was at last adopted, he was made chief of the bureau. Had he remained there he would have been promoted rapidly. But for the "Dharma" of later years there was waiting still another knock-down blow.

Some German engineer, taking advantage of his honest nature, persuaded him to organize a company for the purpose of developing a silver mine in Peru. He resigned his post and organized a company backed by a large capital, for the Nipponese people were easily induced to subscribe heavily to any enterprise he lent his name to. Triumphant he crossed the Pacific once more and settled in Peru. But his German exploiter proved as dishonest as his American one. This silver mine turned out to be a property deserted many years before.

Korekiyo, then about forty years old, returned to Nippon, and so far from seeing his way toward repaying his monstrous indebtedness, he found himself barely able to support his family. But even at this critical moment, he did not lose his courage.

One day the President of the Nippon Ginko (Central Bank of Japan) was dining at a restaurant and noticed in a secluded corner a man of extraordinary appearance. Something in his eyes told the President that there sat a man of great ability. He talked with him, and in the end placed him at the head of the workmen who were engaged in the construction of the new bank building. That man was Korekiyo Takahashi.

Not long after the building had been completed, all Nippon was startled to hear that he had been made Vice-President of the bank.

For his wonderful service as the first Financial Commissioner to the United States and Europe in raising loans for the purpose of financing the Russo-Nipponese War, he was created Baron, and became the President of the Nippon Ginko.

Korekiyo retired from the business world and entered the political field. His ability as Minister of Finance in the Seiyukai Cabinet under the second President of the party, Marquis Saionji (who later represented Nippon at the Peace Conference of Versailles,) proved him to be a real statesman.

For the second time, in the same party Cabinet as Premier Hara's (the third President of the party), he became Minister of Finance. At the conclusion of the World War he was promoted to Viscount. In November, 1912, he was nominated Premier and elected the fourth President of the Seiyukai Party. He is still holding his former portfolio of Minister of Finance, and also temporarily Minister of the Navy.

FOR DEVILS AND SUPERSTITIONS SEE THE PHILIPPINES

GHOSTS, devils, "h'ants," and superstitions literally too numerous to mention have been discovered in the Philippines by a principal of schools, from Jones City, Oklahoma, who spent seven years there as a teacher. The investigating principal, Mr. Charles H. Meeker, has made a collection of the popular superstitions, a fair summary of which fills two columns of newspaper space. As for the ghosts and spirits, he says in an introductory paragraph, in *The Oklahoma County News*:

Some of them are the aswang, the nonos, the duende, the pati-anak, and the tig-balang. The aswang seems to be the one most feared of all. He can spirit away people, especially naughty children, cause sickness and death, and do many other evil deeds. The nonos are little earth-people, who are thought to be the ancestors of the natives. The duende is a pigmy thief, with one eye in the middle of his forehead, and a huge nose with a single nostril. He lives in old churches, especially in the towers, and sallies forth at night on pilfering expeditions. The pati-anak is the spirit of a dead baby that has died without being baptized. You can hear its pitiful cries at night in the forests. The tig-balang is a sort of satyr. He lives in the jungle and takes a fiendish delight in misdirecting the traveler. He's a funny-looking creature, with hoofs like a goat, legs like a grasshopper's, and very long ears. When he sits on the ground his knees come up to the top of his head. If you wish to outwit a tig-balang all you have to do is to turn your coat wrongside out, and he'll scamper away stamping his hoofs on the ground as he runs.

Before eating your dinner in the forest, first sprinkle some salt over the food, else the little ground spirits, or nonos, will steal it away without your being able to detect them.

When the bottom of the pot burns or the fire "laughs" (sparkles), there will be some visitors.

If a cat licks the stairs or door it is a sign that one of the inhabitants is going to die,

because the cat is cleansing the passage through which the corpse is shortly going to pass.

Always move into a new house at the beginning of the new moon, so that your wealth may increase as the moon grows.

If any one sends you a present, such as meat or fruits, which is a very common custom, do not wash the vessel in which the gift was sent, because it might cause the giver to become your enemy.

A young lady should not sing while cooking or near the stove, else she will marry an old widower.

If you have started anywhere and see a snake, you will have good luck.

When transplanting banana trees act as if they were very heavy, and when they bear fruit the bunches will be so heavy that you will have difficulty in carrying them.

If you laugh while planting corn, the grains on the cob will be far apart.

When a person loses his life at sea his soul remains in the water, and may be seen at night in the form of phosphorescent light.

When a family is eating, no one should leave the table without first turning the plates, for failure to do so will bring bad luck.

Plates must not be taken away from the table while a young lady is eating or she will get an old and ugly man for a husband.

Holding the eggs of the lizard in your hand will cause you to break plates.

Before sitting upon the ground, or throwing anything out, such as slops, etc., one should always say, "Tabe, Po, nono!" (Respectable ancestors, take notice!), so that the little ground people may not be harmed.

Bathing a cat causes rain.

If you speak to an animal and it should answer you, you will die at once.

Should you carry a bone of a dead person away from the cemetery, the soul of that person will knock beneath your bed at night.

Dried monkey meat is an excellent remedy for removing smallpox scars.

Do not talk about aswangs on Friday, because they can hear you, no matter how far away they may be, and will come that night and trouble you.

When the light burns dimly, there is a ghost near.

If you wish it to rain, put a lighted candle in a new pot, tie a string around the pot and pull it on the river like a small boat, and a heavy rain will soon fall.

Should you dream of a black boat, make your will at once.

When a couple are kneeling on the pillows in the church during the marriage ceremony, the one whose candle burns the lowest will be the first to die.

When the new moon encloses a star it is a good time to make love to the ladies.

If you kill a cat, its soul will haunt you at night.

When a lady counts the ribs of a fan, it is a sure sign that she wishes you to speak to her.

If a hen cries at night between the hours of 8 and 12, it is a sign that a spinster has been stolen by an old bachelor.

When the lower part of the spine itches a Chinaman has died.

People who sharpen tools at night will become thieves.

Don't carry monkeys or cats with you on an ocean trip, because they will cause the wind to blow hard.

If you have many visitors and they stay too long, place a pinch of salt under each one's chair and they will soon leave.

People with big ears will live longer than those with small ones.

Don't laugh at a person who has done a

misdeed, because to do so will cause you to commit the same act.

If you eat the rice in the middle of the pot you will marry young, but if you eat that at the top you will marry old.

You will not catch many fish if you carry money with you.

He who plants aracca palms will die as soon as the trees grow high enough to "see" the ocean.

Do not mend the garments while on the body, because it will cause you to be poor and forgetful.

Pulling the tail of the pig causes him to grow lean.

When a sea turtle comes ashore, it causes cool water.

He who plants oranges or tamarinds should first eat a little sugar so that the fruits will be sweet.

If a farmer has his hair cut often during the rice season, his crop will grow slowly.

When a farmer measures his rice-field he should throw away the measuring implement so that the land will become fertile.

Don't bathe before starting on a voyage, because it will cause you to be drowned.

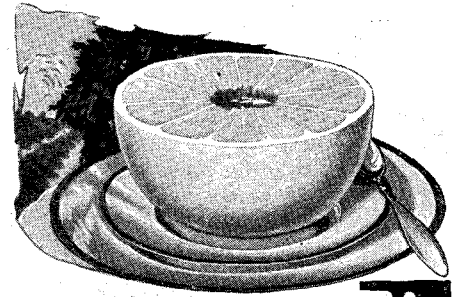
A GIRL FARMER WHO MAKES IT PAY

AN eighteen-year-old high-school girl, of Amherst, Mass., is flying in the face of New England traditions in a way that made the *Boston Globe* give her almost a full page of space in a recent Sunday edition. The particular tradition which the young lady "Down East" is credited with breaking is simply that she has made New England farming pay. "She has wrung so much money from her land and her stock," reports James H. Powers, a correspondent of the *Globe*, "that this year she will pay an income tax because her proceeds are above the \$4,000 mark. Incidentally she has shattered another tradition that has long hung around the business of tilling the soil—"the tradition of a narrow life, cribbed and confined." She gets letters from Europe about her work—unsolicited letters. In the way of diversion, she finds time to go to dances whenever she wants to, and to attend to her school classes every day, and to assist the running of the school paper and to head a Girls' Club, and to prepare for her college entrance examinations. All this may sound like fiction, admits Mr. Powers, but it isn't. He asserts and deposes:

Miss Elizabeth Farley, daughter of Prof. G. L. Farley of the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, doesn't believe in any of the old ideas about New England farming or farmers. She says that she is in farming "for the fun that there is in it," and "if there wasn't any fun in it" she'd get out of it so quickly that you couldn't see her for dust.

Her idea of "the woman on the farm" doesn't agree with the picture of the farmer's wife and daughters as drawn by novelists and poets.

She apparently never gets tired, and she has made in her profession personal contacts that reach to Washington, D. C.—where the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Gilbert, has displayed keen interest in her work, even to the extent of coming all the way to Massachusetts this past week to bestow upon her the only silver medal ever awarded by the State Department of Agriculture for "indi-



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Grapefruit and Oranges

Good to eat.

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Heavy with juice.

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Aid the digestion of other foods; supply energy and give "pep".

Picked, packed and shipped in sanitary ways, reaching consumers free from contamination.

From Florida's best groves, owned by growers who co-operate in marketing, to avoid speculation in their products.

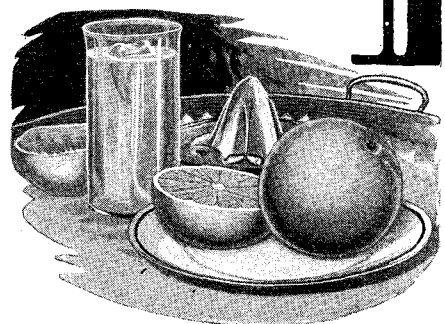
Sold by discriminating dealers because of the satisfaction they give—your fruit man can furnish *Sealdsweet* grapefruit and oranges, and will if you insist.

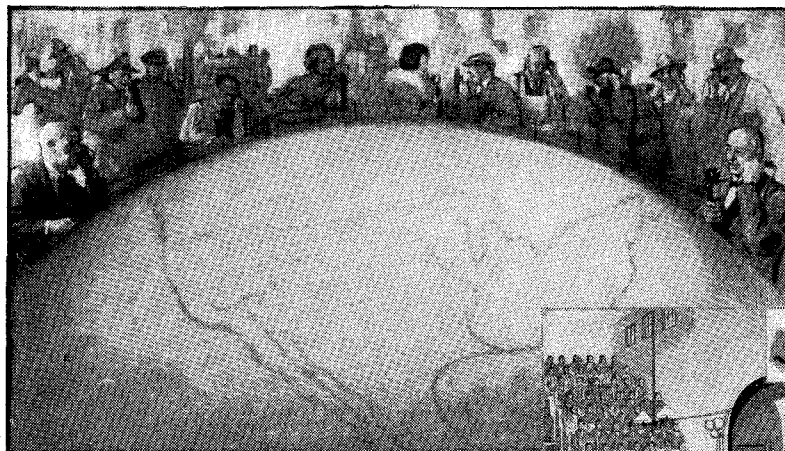
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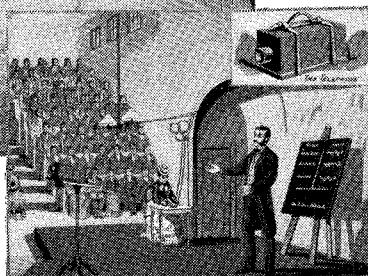
628 Citrus Exchange Building

Tampa, Florida





FORTY-THREE years ago Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, wrote this inspired forecast: "It is conceivable that cables of telephone wires could be laid underground or suspended overhead, communicating by branch wires with private dwellings, country houses, shops, manufacturers, etc., and a man in one part of the country may communicate by word of mouth with another in a distant place."
At the right, an old print of Bell lecturing on telephony, 1877.



Foresight

More than forty years ago, when the telephone was still in its experimental stage, with but a few wires strung around Boston, the men back of the undertaking foresaw a universal system of communication that would have its influence upon all phases of our social and commercial life.

They had a plan of organization capable of expansion to meet the growth they foresaw; and their wisdom is borne out by the fact that that plan which they established when telephones were numbered by dozens is efficient now when telephones are numbered by millions.

This foresight has advanced the scientific development of the art of telephony to meet the multiplied public requirements. It has provided for funds essential to the construction of plant; for the purchase of the best materials on the most advantageous terms; for the training of employees to insure skilled operators; for the extension of service in anticipation of growth, with the purpose that no need which can be foreseen and met will find the Bell System unprepared.

The foresight of the early pioneers has been developed into a science during the years which have elapsed, so that the planning of future operations has become a function of the Bell System. This is why the people of the United States have the most efficient and most economical telephone service in the world.



"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

vidual accomplishment in establishing and maintaining a dairy herd."

Miss Farley is plain-spoken and without any furbelows or mannerism. One gathers the impression, as he talks with her, that she has imbibed the frankness and simplicity and downrightness of the soil.

Altho she is only a high-school girl, she is practical and businesslike and her comments are to the point, always, and she offers them with a smile. She gives orders to her help with that same smile on her face and she discusses the queer letters she receives with a smile and she comes stamping in from zero weather, home from school, wearing the same invariable hearty smile.

She is red haired and proud of it. "Red hair keeps people warm. I don't wear a hat, because I don't need one," is her comment.

Keen, dancing brown eyes, cheeks the color of a Mackintosh Red, plenty of freckles and a powerful, easy figure, this youthful devotee of Ceres impresses one with sincerity and vitality and tremendous interest in life.

"When did I begin?" (We sat in the living-room at her home, before a table over which were stacked volumes on dairy farming, hen raising, fruit growing and specialized treatises on many aspects of stock and produce.) "Well, it was nine years ago when I began to raise asters and keep hens, but I guess I became interested in farming before I was born."

That early experiment, she explained, was a very ordinary affair and her products from a dozen hens and a small vegetable garden in Brockton, where her father was then superintendent of schools—were all consumed by the family. It was when she entered high school and came to Amherst that the real stride was taken—three years ago.

She began with hens and cows, and Mr. Powers gives, in her own words, some account of her progress:

"Now I have eighty hens and twenty registered cattle—every cow registered. Thirteen of the cows are milking and the rest of them are young stock. I raised one of the cows myself from a calf which was given me by Ulysses G. Groff of Amherst.

"There are three calves out in the barn now," and I have a registered bull; 'Doree's Gallant Knight' is his name. Then there are the pigs and my two horses. One of the horses is a work-horse and the other is my saddle-horse.

"I love to ride," she went on, her frank grin becoming whimsically youthful and enthusiastic. "I go pounding over the country roads. But then, it's not very good riding now. The snow, you know. I haven't been out for three or four days."

"How many cattle do you hope to keep, finally?"

"About forty cows. No more. It's better to have a few and do things right than have many and half do your work." And she declared her intention of raising her own stock.

"I have a milk route and we deliver about one hundred quarts of milk a day to our customers about the town. I have two boys to help with the milk route and the stock, and when things are busier I employ another hand to aid us."

Miss Farley does a man's share of the work herself. She does her farm work

rest in bloomers. She is not afraid to wield a pitchfork or a shovel, and she rises every day at about 4:30 a. m., so as to get things cleaned up and to lay out the work for her two farm-hands, Thomas Melville and Hollis Bernard, during the hours when she is at school.

"I usually get done about 7:30 in the winter evenings, but of course the work lasts longer in summer," she explained.

This girl farmer keeps her own books, and he enters every item of profit and loss like a veteran bookkeeper. "I haven't a secretary—not yet," she announced with another of her contagious smiles, as she turned over the pages of her ledger.

"Oh, yes, I get all sorts of letters. They come from everywhere. Many of them are very nice letters and many of them are not. Good and bad, that's about it. Many men and women write me to express their interest and good wishes in my future and in the work which I am doing.

"I've had letters all the way from Europe. Some of them come from England and some of them from other countries. They've heard of my work and they write all sorts of things to me.

"I got a letter the other day from a foreigner who couldn't write in English. I get letters from people who want to know how to do this and what I think of that."

"Do you get any proposals for marriage?"

"A few. Some of the letter-writers have written to ask me to tell them what I look like. Talk about being subtle!"

We went out to the barn to see the stock. I wondered if she were exactly the thorough-going farmerette she seemed, from her direct and undecorated remarks. Her first utterance, when we reached the cow barn in company with her two hired helpers, touched the question. She looked at the cows, sensed the chill air and turned.

"Have you bedded down the cows in the other side?" she asked of young Tom Melville, who thinks that she is the finest boss ever.

"Not yet. It's pretty early," he replied.

"Well, get some of that straw and bed them down early. It's going to be a cold night."

"Yas'm," said Thomas.

"It's cold up here sometimes," she explained. "We get frozen up every now and then. Things got frozen and burst this morning and dad had to get a plumber."

"How cold?"

"Oh, about twenty below."

Tho the snow prevented a tour of inspection in the fields, it is a very safe wager that the fences of the farm at the foot of Amity Street, Amherst, don't either sag or lurch, but stand right up as fences are supposed to do.

Miss Farley was born in Lynn. The present farm is the successor to her original field of operations in Amherst, a bungalow and small field on Dana Street. That place became too small immediately after the high-school girl farmer decided to upset New England tradition and make farming pay.

Elizabeth lives with her father, the professor at M. A. C., and her mother and grandmother, on Prospect Farm, Amity Street, Amherst. The home is a typical New England farmhouse, with large, rambling, sun-lit rooms.

Her parents are as keenly interested in her farming work as she, and she testified several times to the help which they have given her in getting started. It was her father who loaned her the \$100 for capital in her initial step in dairy farming, and it is his advice to which she attributes much of her success.



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That the soil should be pressed down firmly after seeds are planted. This is particularly true of beetseed, which should be soaked in water over night. Careful attention to little things like this makes the successful garden.

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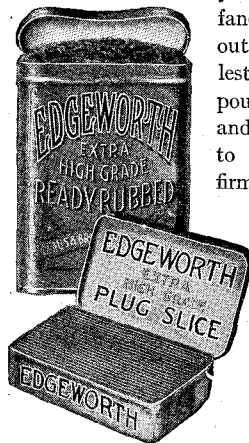
Honestly, do you like a fancy pipe?

You know the kind we mean. It comes in a beautiful velvet-lined leather case and arrives on your birthday or Christmas. And when you have company, and they talk pipes, you go to the drawer, pull out your fancy pipe, polish it with the palm of your hand and perhaps fill it up and smoke with your best company manners.

And then, when all the folks have gone—or before they have gone, if they stay too long—you reach for your old favorite briar, fill her up just right, and then the world is pretty good again. The people who seemed terrible bores a few minutes ago look like regular human beings as you see them through a transparent blue haze of curling smoke. In the meantime, the fancy pipe has been relegated to its glorious case for another period of oblivion.

It's the same with tobacco, too. Somebody smoking a fancy brand offers you his pouch, and just to be a good fellow you take a pipeful (feeling a little pang of conscience as you push the unfamiliar tobacco into your pet pipe). And you smoke it. It may be very good tobacco. Perhaps you can't even decide what, if anything, is the matter with it.

But it isn't your brand, and when you get near the end, perhaps just a little hastily, you knock out the fancy tobacco and pull out your own, fearful lest the too-friendly pouch appear again and you may have to refuse gently but firmly.



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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

THE SAFE AND SIMPLE JOYS OF SKIING

ANYBODY can ski. (You pronounce it "she," experts tell us, if you wish to be strictly *au fait*.) It is a man's sport, and woman's and a child's, and the difficulty

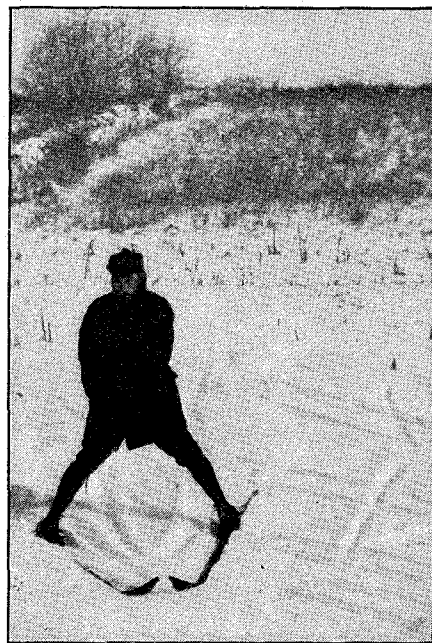
uncontrollable that he thought it best to leave them to the experts. The streets of Christiania, however, changed his attitude. He caught the infection of skiing, and remarked that if a three-year-old youngster could handle a pair of skis, he guessed he could; and, after the usual amount of awkwardness which is the share of the beginner, he did. Before leaving Norway he became a confirmed skier, a "fan," and has remained so ever since. He lives in New York, and the only thing he has against this city is that there is not snow enough. When white flakes are late in coming, he gets restless, hauls out his skis, and takes train to the Adirondacks or to the White Mountains.

This incident, suggests Mr. Jessup, seems to be fairly significant of the well established facts:

First, that many people who have never tried skiing think they can't do it. Second, when they try it, they find they can. Third, when they find they can, they become lifelong enthusiasts.

The universal popularity of skiing in Norway is due partly to tradition and partly because it is such very good fun. Skiing originated in Norway many centuries ago than anybody knows anything about, and it is the national sport of the country. In the United States it has won its way to general popularity wherever snow flies, solely through its merits as a sport, and in this within the past ten years or so. Before that time a ski was a museum curiosity in this country. To-day, in

New Hampshire, Michigan and Minnesota the ski is seen almost as frequently as our own traditional sleigh. And more than once in New England I have seen five- and six-year-old youngsters gliding



Courtesy of "The Outlook."

THE "SNOW-PLOW."

This is the best method of "putting on the brakes" when coasting down hill. The beginner is advised not to depend on ski-poles.

is chiefly in appearance, for, we are assured, "it is fairly easy to learn." As in pronouncing the name of the sport, once you acquired the knack of it, it is simple. "Getting started right, and then following along with conscientious practice," says Elon Jessup, a veteran skier, who is responsible for these and other assurances that the sport is as safe and easy as it is pleasant, "makes one reasonably proficient in shorter time than you would believe." He gives in *The Outlook* (New York) an incident from his personal experience:

A few winters ago a friend and I visited Norway, and one of the first sights we saw in the snow-smothered streets of Christiania was a three-year-old mite, a youngster, toddling merrily along on a pair of skis. In days which followed we encountered numerous other skiers of the same tender age, and more than a few grandfathers and grandmothers well past the seventy mark gliding and coasting happily across the snow. For in Norway everybody skis, every member of the Norwegian household. There is no age limit.

My friend told me that he had never been on a pair of skis, and then loathfully admitted that the truth of the matter was that he had never quite had the courage to try the sport. The long, ungainly snow-boats looked so



Courtesy of "The Outlook."

"FISHBONING" UP A HILL.

Your method is right if the prints of your skis leave a herringbone pattern in the snow.

along on skis just as tho they were in Norway.

Skiing of course, like other sports, is a game of skill, and, by the same token, its inherent are of varied grades of proficiency. In any sport one need not be a champion in order to have a whopping good time. In golf, for example, there is a vast army of golfers that can not go around a course in less than 115, but even this score means a reasonable amount of proficiency and gives keen enjoyment. It is a good deal the same way with skiing. There are comparatively few experts. The best of skiing is the straight running, coasting, and a few simple turns, and it is within the power of anybody to learn these.

Some skiers do not get along very well, even when they have been at the game for some time. The reason, as a rule, is that they have started wrong. Just as the golf beginner is fascinated by the full swing and wants to try that before mastering the fundamentals of the game, so is the skiing beginner thrilled by the thought of a speedy coast down a steep hill. Coasting on skis is mighty good fun and not at all difficult after one has begun to feel somewhat at home on the fleet wooden skis, but it is several stages along in the game.

Skiing and golf are comparable, says the writer, in a number of respects. For instance:

In each case there is a gradual building-up process. Each new movement during one's advancement is directly connected with some fundamental that has previously been learned. Which is the reason why it is wise for the skiing beginner to resist the temptation of a thrilling coast down hill (which he is certain to take with atrocious form) and, instead, stick for the time being to the less imaginative level ground. Let him first learn how to stand on skis without toppling over, feel at ease on the long snow-boats, learn how to balance himself, get into the habit of keeping the skis close together instead of sprawled apart. In short, let him first acquire the correct skiing glide. In doing so he can to advantage forego the help of ski-poles. Ski-poles add greatly to the speed and enjoyment of the sport, but the beginner will eventually become a better skier if he goes through the first stages without their help.

In skiing, as in most other sports, the right way is the easy and simple way. In the game of golf the unconscious, easy natural swing of the caddy boy is the despair of more than one perspiring, hard-working golfer. So, in skiing, the tendency of most beginners is toward work instead of ease. Skiing is essentially a game of skill, not muscle. The average skiing beginner seems to think that he has a pair of snowshoes attached to his feet. At any rate, one of the first movements he is likely to make preparatory to pushing the ski forward is that of lifting it completely off the ground. Upon which one is prompted to ask, why this unnecessary labor? Surely, it is much easier to push the ski ahead without raising it. During the skiing glide, the ski should never leave the snow.

The beginner presently sees the wisdom of this and lifts his skis no more. But the motion through which his legs and skis are going is not the skiing glide. It is more of a stiff-legged shuffle. Perhaps his skis, properly enough, are close together and maybe falls are becoming less frequent, but with the stiff-legged shuffle he is making slow



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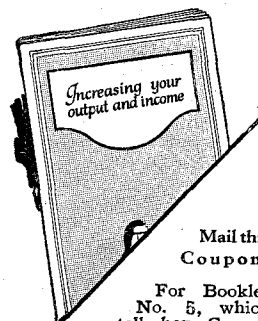
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

progress; in fact, barely more than crawling along.

Perhaps quite by accident during this motion he happens to bend his forward knee and lunge his weight forward on the advanced ski. Something happens which has not occurred before. This ski glides ahead, seemingly without any added effort on his part. And thereby he has discovered the correct skiing glide.

With the nicety of balance and general sense of control which come from diligent practise of the skiing glide one can tackle hill coasting with reasonable assurance that he will make an uninterrupted, through trip from the top of the slope to the bottom. For coasting is essentially a matter of balance.

The skis should be kept close together, the point of one advanced about a foot beyond that of the other. The body should be inclined forward, so that it is at right angles to the slope. The knees may be slightly bent, but not the body. During the course of the coast one sways the body forward or backward as the contour of the slope dictates. All this, of course, is only the beginning of ski wisdom:

An open, unobstructed slope can be easily negotiated in this way. But it is a long hill that has no turning, and presently you will encounter obstacles, such as a tree or rock, which necessitate either an abrupt halt in your merry coast or a quick swerve to one side. Herein enter the elements of braking and steering, further stages in the education of the skier.

The most simple and obvious way of slowing down or coming to an abrupt stop when part way down hill is that of straddling the ski-pole. Altho this tactic may sometimes be used in an emergency, it is darkly frowned upon by all well brought up skiers, mainly because the skill of skiing plays no part in its operation. All sports have their unwritten laws, and some of these can be broken on occasion without any harm being done. One of the unwritten laws of skiing is that a man shall use other means of braking than that of straddling his ski-pole. But this law is occasionally broken.

When coasting straight down a slope, the best braking method is one known as the "snow-plow." This name fairly well indicates the operation. The points of the skis are brought together and the rear ends are prest outward so that the skis form a letter V. At the same time the outside edge of each ski is slightly raised so that it forms something of a wall against the snow, similar to that of the bow of a snow-plow. The wider apart the rear ends of the skis are and the more perpendicular the wall, the more abrupt will the stop be. A ski-pole dragged directly behind adds to the braking effect. Throughout the proceeding the body should lean forward.

When coasting down hill in a diagonal course, the favorite braking method is "stemming." This is sometimes known as the "half snow-plow." Here again the name happily indicates the operation. This differs from the full "snow-plow" in that only the ski on the down-hill side is prest outward. The other ski glides straight ahead in its usual course. The speed is regulated by the amount of snow-plowing

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which the stemming ski performs. As before, the wider the angle and the straighter the wall of the stemming ski, the slower the speed. When a ski-pole is used with the "half-snow-plow" method, it should be dragged outside the ski which is gliding straight ahead, not between the skis, as in the case of the "snow-plow."

Some skiers get along in good shape as long as the skis run parallel in a straight line, but they are unable to manage coasting turns. Vivian Caulfield and Arnold Lunn, European skiing experts, point out that skis turn much the way a boat does. One ski may be regarded as the boat and the other the rudder. This is a good pointer to keep in mind. When the skis are running parallel, there is a complete absence of any braking or steering effect. But immediately the skis form an angle, you stop or turn to the right or left.

The knack of coasting down a long hill, making a series of graceful serpentine curves, is by no means difficult, provided one is entirely familiar with the "snow-plow" and "half-snow-plow" braking methods which I have just described.

ICE-YACHTS AS THRILL-PRODUCERS

THRILLS, in variety and number not to be experienced anywhere else, can be found aboard an ice-yacht, with enough breeze to give about sixty miles an hour on spurts where the going is good. So says a veteran American designer of ice-boats; and, he considerably adds, there is little or no danger in the sport, for "statistics show that accidents are negligible as compared with those of other sports." When you start an ice-boat, the speed momentarily increases. "You sit in a shallow, oval cockpit," the writer, H. Percy Ashley, explains. "Your right hand firmly grips the tiller, your sheet tender is beside you on your right. You are off to outsail the very wind. The shore that you have left recedes with the speed of an express train, and the opposite shore rushes toward you. A slight turn of the tiller brings you about in a long easy curve, and with lifted forerunner you shoot away on the other tack." As for the speed actually attained, Mr. Ashley writes in *The Open Road* (Boston):

A modern, up-to-date ice-yacht will make at least sixty miles an hour under favorable circumstances, but on short spurts only. Notwithstanding the wild yarns that appear in print the really official time for a straight course of twenty miles (to windward and return) was made by the big *Wolverine*, carrying 836 square feet of sail, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in forty minutes flat. The actual distance sailed was about thirty-two miles.

An ice-boat has made nine miles in six and three-fourths minutes on one leg of the course on the Hudson River, and Captain Lash Price with the *Claril* made a mile in thirty-seven seconds during a gale at Long Branch, New Jersey, in 1909, but he says he does not wish to do it again, as he did not get over the sensation for a week. Altho these items were not taken under racing committees, and hence are not official, there is no doubt that they are correct.

If you wish to have every nerve thrilled, try a spin over the ice on one of those flyers of the frozen surface. I have con-

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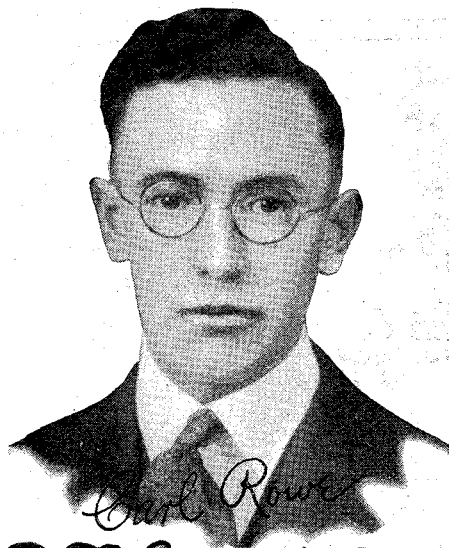
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

stantly been with racing ice-yachts for the past thirty years, yet I still retain that thrill in sailing them or in seeing a race.

We know nothing definite about the construction of the first ice-boat, says the writer. It is possible, he suggests, that one of the Pilgrim Fathers, to lessen the labor of shoving his loaded hand-sled over the ice, utilized an old square sail and a favorable breeze. It is said that sleighs propelled by sails were used on the Great Lakes in Canada during the French and Indian war to move English troops and provisions. We also know, he continued, that:

On the Hudson during the days of the old Dutch settlers a water sailboat on runners was used to carry sheep across the river to keep them from slipping on the ice and breaking their legs.

The first authentic ice-boat was built on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie by Edward Southwick in 1833. She was in the form of a triangle, with sides about fifteen feet long. The two front runners were ordinary skates screwed to this frame; a flooring was nailed on the three boards that framed the triangle; and she carried a small spritsail.

In 1845 Simmon Wheeler, also of Poughkeepsie, made an ice-boat similar to Southwick's but more elaborate, and used runners with shoes made of pot-metal. These runners were preserved and I saw them a few years ago. In 1866 three ice-boats made the trip from Poughkeepsie to Albany on the ice, a distance of about sixty miles, which created much comment throughout the country. The boats were *Haze*, *Snowflake* and *Minnehaha*. The leading papers even in Europe and as far as Honolulu devoted much space to this exploit, and the skippers of the craft received letters from all parts of the world asking about the construction, speed and sailing of their boats.

This, of course, gave a great boom to ice-boats, and many were built along the Hudson and the Shrewsbury River of New Jersey. Well do I remember as a boy those old big boats (about three times the size of present racing ice-yachts) of the vintage of 1880. They were equipped with side-bars and all were sloop-rigged. They made as much noise as an old railroad train, and in a blow they scuttled sideways. A heavy puff of wind on a bit of smooth ice would set them spinning like a top. In those days we did not know the meaning of making the center of sail effort agree with the center of hull balance, a problem that must be applied to the design of every practical ice-boat to insure correct guidance.

As time progressed scientific drafting, coupled with practical experience, evolved the highly perfected racing ice-yacht that we now have. The old style of ice-boats, which were in the form of a cross with side timbers running from the stern to the runner plank, gave place to boats that are still built in the form of a cross, but with wire side-stays and oval cock-pits.

The great change in construction took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1880. Herman Relay, of that place, a pilot on one of the river steamers, had a 500-square-foot ice-yacht, called the *Robert Scott*. While he was sailing on the ice of the Hudson River,

one of the side-bars broke. The accident happened near the railroad track, and the workmen offered him a coil of telegraph wire to repair his boat. He removed the broken bar and in its place laced several strands of wire from stern to runner-plank and, by inserting a stick and twisting the wire managed to make the construction solid. He was surprised, on the way home, to find that the boat sailed much faster when it was tacking in such a way that the mended side carried most of the strain. On reaching home, he rigged his boat with wires on both sides instead of the former cross-beams, tightening the arrangement with turn-buckles. The boat thus rigged easily outsailed larger boats which had formerly been more speedy. In the end, the accident resulted in a revolution in the construction of ice-boats, with wire in the place of the heavy beams. Other improvements, most of them tending toward greater lightness of construction, followed. The writer was responsible for the making of the first hollow backbone for an ice-yacht, by which the weight of this important timber was reduced in a large ice-yacht, from 840 to 490 pounds. However, he tells us:

Very few large ice-yachts are now being built. Aside from the expense of building them, they require thick ice and are difficult to remove or unrig quickly. The smaller boats, carrying from 150 to 350 square feet of sail, can be put on and off the ice quickly and can sail on ice of half the thickness that the large ones need. An up-to-date racing ice-yacht, carrying 350 square feet of sail, with hollow backbone and spars, steel rigging and Tobin bronze fittings, all of the best, costs, say \$1,250. A few years ago the price was just half what it is to-day. But of course you can build any kind of boat your pocket will allow. About twenty years ago I made a table of time allowance for a mixed class, which was adopted officially throughout the world, and a few years afterwards I classified ice-boats for racing as follows:

Class A 600 square feet of sail area and over.

Class B 500-600 square feet of sail.

Class C 450-500 square feet of sail.

Class D 400-450 square feet of sail.

Class E 350-400 square feet of sail.

Class F 300-350 square feet of sail.

Class G 250-300 square feet of sail.

Class H 200-250 square feet of sail.

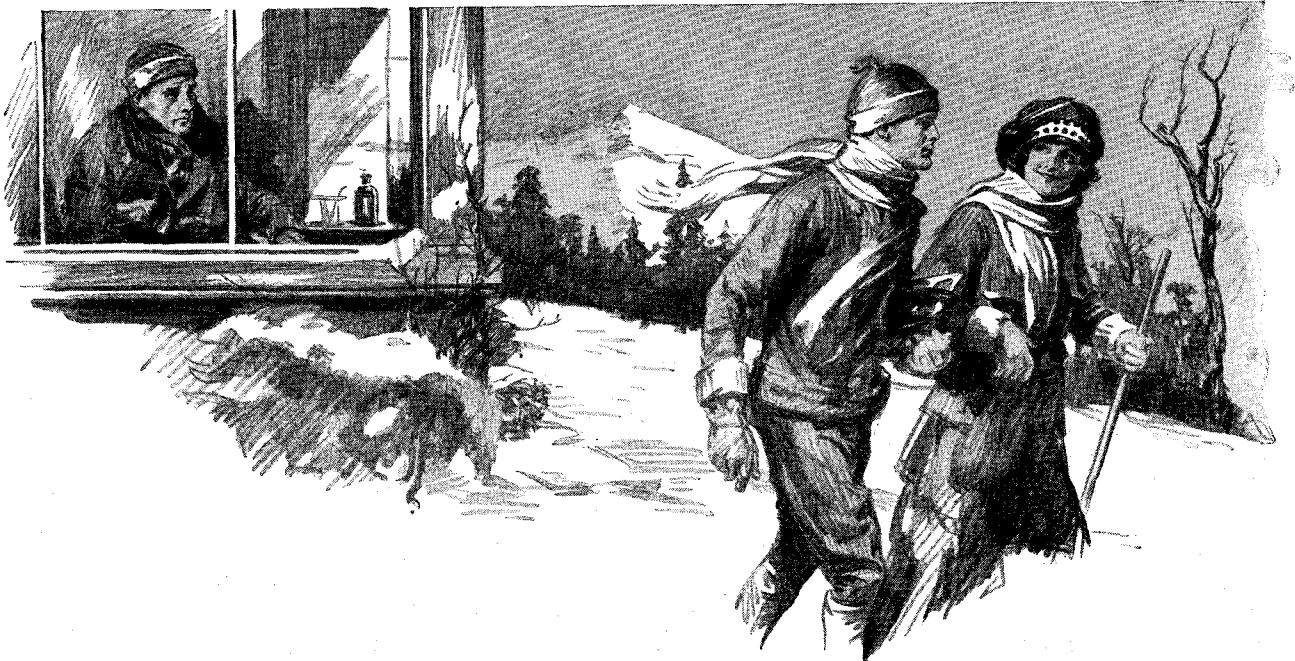
Class I 150-200 square feet of sail.

The best all-around boats, in my opinion, belong to class F, of 300 square feet. But in New Jersey every racing boat is built to class E. Western boats are built to classes A, C and G. In Boston and vicinity boats are built to classes F and G.

In Russia, owing to the rough ice, a sail area of 600 to 1000 square feet is necessary, and ice-boats are heavily built with side-bars, and carry twenty people. But on the great expanses of ice smooth spots of about the size of an ordinary lake form and on these are used the lightly constructed racing craft of American design.

In Stockholm, Sweden, the preference is for the 250 square feet class. The Swedish style of boat has been discarded in favor of an American type. There is some ice-boating in Germany, but the boats are as yet very crude, and up-to-date American boats can outsail them with ease on every point.

To-day ice-boating is more popular than



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The natural way to improved digestion

More and more science is coming to look on digestive disturbance not as a separate ailment for which one takes a drug but as a danger signal that something is funda-

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Because of its wonderful effect on the digestion and its laxative action Fleischmann's Yeast clears the skin of pimples, blackheads, and boils, ailments so often due to faulty eating.

Popular ways of eating yeast

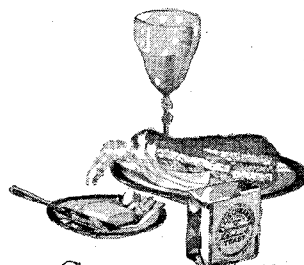
Eat Fleischmann's Yeast spread on crackers or bread, or nibble it plain from the cake. Try it in water, hot or cold, or in fruit juices or milk. As milk contains the fat-soluble vitamin, Fleischmann's Yeast with milk makes a particularly nutritious drink. Fleischmann's Yeast combines well with almost any familiar dish on your table.

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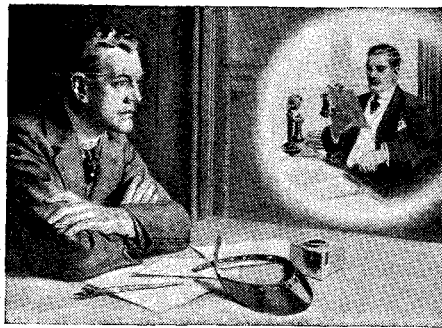
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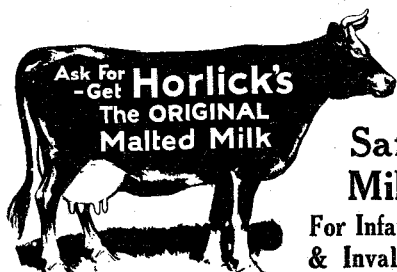
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

ever in America, especially in the Middle West. The great event there is the meet of the Northwest Racing Association, which is composed of the principal clubs in Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. The races are sailed each year on a different lake in each State for valuable and numerous prizes, and all kinds of rigs are tried out. First came the spritsail. Then a jib was added, which gave way to a large jib and a gaff mainsail, which in turn was followed by the same rig with a reduced jib. Previous to this last change the mast was stepped at the center of the runner-plank, which necessitated a large jib to balance the mainsail. But later the mast was stepped three feet farther forward of the runner-plank so that a smaller jib could take the place of the large one. Then came the lateen rig, which was popular for a number of years, but was replaced by the present sloop rig, which is practically a cat rig with small balancing jib and a leg-of-mutton mainsail with a spit-fire jib. At present all sails are hoisted with flexible steel rigging; the boats carry steel shrouds and runner-plank stays; the cockpit is oval and built to hold two men; the backbone and spars are hollow.

A race in a stiff breeze is a most inspiring sight. Numbers are drawn for the desirable windward position; the boats are smartly shoved up in line and headed into the eye of the wind with an intervening space of four or five feet between each boat. The chairman of the racing committee and the linekeeper are stationed aft of the line of boats. "All prepare," the official cries. "Gentlemen, you start at crack of the pistol." Three minutes later *bang!* goes the gun. The steersman and sheet tender grip the side of the cockpit, dig their spur-shod shoes into the ice—shove the boat ahead and jump aboard. A slight twist is given the tiller to fill the sails, she jumps into increased momentum by seconds, and is off, as the boats go scooting over the ice like live things, all fighting for the windward position for the first leg of the course, which is a triangular one sailed over several times. (The length of course depends on the size of the boats. The smaller go ten miles; the larger, twenty; but sometimes, owing to faulty ice, the triangle has to be made smaller, hence it is necessary to sail over it more times.) The second leg is a free run and the boats fly before the breeze in a snakelike course, for an ice-boat can not sail to advantage dead before the wind, but must go in long curves, gybing at each turn of the curve. The third is a free run with the wind a-beam.

Around this triangle they rush with windward runners high in the air and the lee runners shooting out sprays of fine ice to the accompaniment of the buzz of their cast-iron shoes, which is taken up and intensified by the hollow backbone, and the runner-plank, which acts as a sounding board. It is sweet music for a true ice yachtsman. Two or three boats are fighting for the lead as they come into the home turn; the others are strung out a short distance apart. On they come, with a rush and finish only ten or fifteen feet apart. They have fought it out, inch by inch, for twenty miles, but with an actual sailing distance of twenty-eight or thirty miles. Nowadays the class boats are built so nearly alike that the races are mostly won by the good judgment and superior ability of the crew.

Strange to say, it is more difficult to

find a good sheet tender than helmsman. The former is born and not made. The mainsail must be manipulated with every puff to win a race.

The latest craze is for a leg-of-mutton mainsail rig, and of course this class will be greatly developed in the coming years, but at present, altho an able rig for working to windward, it is very slow in the leeward sailing. Whether it can equal a sloop rig with the gaff mainsail and small jib is yet to be learned.

FOOTBALL BROTHERS

SIMILAR POSITIONS on football teams have often been filled by brothers, we are told by R. E. Klingensmith, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). He submits a list of 29 sets of brothers who are playing or previously have played college football under coaches who presumably knew the positions to which they were best fitted. This list shows that 24 pairs were fitted to play similar positions, and 5 pairs to play positions which are entirely different as to physical requirements and training. He continues:

In this connection, ends who had brothers playing in the back field were considered in the same class, because the requirements of the two positions are much the same. Ends and backs must be faster and possibly think more quickly than the heavy lineman.

Of the 24, two sets are listed as playing different positions, but they were made over from similar positions to fill the needs of their respective teams.

Some notable athletes who seem to run to type are the Poe boys of Princeton, of whom there were five, all backs or ends and all exceptional drop-kickers. Much of this ability probably came through training, for it is known that these boys spent hours at a time throughout their summer vacations, practising kicking.

The Nesser boys, who came from near Wheeling, play all positions. There are reported to be from five to nine of these brothers, and all of them weigh over 200 pounds each.

Outside of football, the field of sport shows few instances where brothers have inherited similar abilities. Two notable exceptions are the Shields boys of State and Penn., each of whom could run a mile under 4.25. Five Delehanty brothers have all played more than a year in big league baseball.

The reason for this is probably that sports other than football depend much more on specialized abilities. Football is based largely on physical strength.

The data here come only from the memories of a few men. If the records of brothers playing football were complete there would still be only a small percentage of the number of boys playing football who have brothers not playing at all.

If we could sift the qualities which make up a football player down to the most vital, they would probably be temperament and physique.

Both of these qualities depend upon a number of things, so that neither is often inherited intact. This is the probable reason that so many football players have brothers who do not play at all.

However, our records show that when brothers do play football, the proportion of those playing similar positions is too great to be mere coincidence.

CHAMPIONS WHO FACE THEIR
"SECOND TESTS"

IT MAY be that you have observed "a certain earnest group," peering into the immediate future with anxious eyes. It may be that you have wondered what the strain and anxiety were all about. If so, on the expert authority of Grantland Rice, the sports writer, the answer is simple. This group is the patrol of champions, who, during the new year in sport, which opens with the spring campaign, "must face the most difficult tests any set of champions has ever known." As the case stands, according to Mr. Rice, writing in the current *Vanity Fair*:

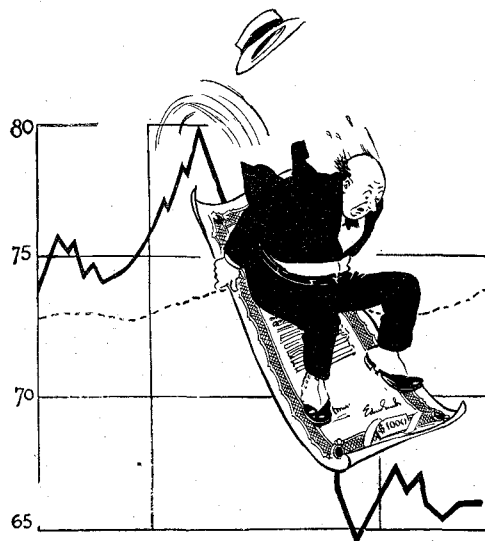
Nineteen twenty-one overthrew any number of stars, but the young year promises to be one of the hardest ever known for the established champion. As the patrol files along the highway into early tests, more than one will be sniped and more than one will be driven from the field by the charge of some new star with both fate and skill upon his side. Probably the most interesting feature of the new season is the speculation as to which will be the hardest championship to defend, and which leaders have a chance of retaining their places through the coming year.

The most difficult sector to defend will undoubtedly be golf.

Just a year ago, Chick Evans, Alex Stirling, Ted Ray and Jock Hutchison held the four main golf titles of the United States. To-day not one of these survives with his title intact. Guilford dethroned Evans, Miss Hollins eliminated Miss Stirling, Jim Barnes supplanted Ted Ray, and Walter Hagen took Jock Hutchison's place as Professional Champion. Jock retained his laurels by winning the British Open, but he was forced to leave one throne room to find lodging in another. The others were left with only an ex-prefix to their titles, thrust aside in one of the most uncertain of all competitive sports. The situation is quite different when such men as Jack Dempsey and Benny Leonard take charge of pugilistic heights. Boxing is far more of a fixt science than golf, tennis, baseball or football, depending far less upon the luck of the game or the fortunes of war. The better man, especially when he is champion, is usually much better and almost sure to win. With Dempsey and Leonard it is not so much a matter of defending their titles with the issue in doubt as it is in securing some challenger strong enough to arouse public interest, and so build up the gate.

At this writing there is no one in sight who, on form, looks worthy enough even to give Dempsey an interesting battle. Dempsey would be a 1-3 favorite against almost any challenger now outlined against the horizon, whereas Jim Barnes, or Jesse Guilford, Open and Amateur Golf Champions, would find odds of 7 to 1 laid against their defensive success. With Dempsey and Leonard looking for first-class opponents, who are still to be discovered, Guilford faces such competitors as Chick Evans, Francis Ouimet, Bobby Jones, Bob Gardner, Rudy Knepper, Harrison Johnston, and other fine players capable of playing golf just as brilliantly as the champion.

The odds against Guilford are extremely heavy. One only has to recall that eight years have passed since an amateur golf champion was strong enough to repeat. Jerry Travers won in 1912 and again in



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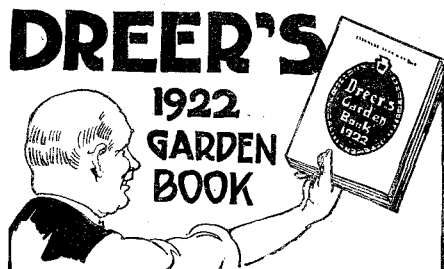
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

1913, but that was the last of the two-year reigns.

The same situation applies to Jim Barnes, who, this next summer, will find the big field presenting such opponents as Walter Hagen, Joek Hutchison, Emmett French, Eddie Loos, Cyril Walker, Bob McDonald, Chick Evans, Bobby Jones, Freddie McLeod, Alex Smith and other stars, including at least two or three ranking British entries. Barnes may repeat, but if he does he will be the first to win two years in a row since Jack McDermott turned the trick in 1911 and 1912. With golf it is not only a matter of superior skill, but also the good fortune of being on top of one's game at the right time that counts.

Tennis is credited with a place somewhere in between golf and boxing, so far as the durability of champions goes. In Mr. Rice's view:

Winning form isn't as elusive as it is in golf, but more so than one finds in the ring. Years ago, when the defending champion was not forced to play through, W. A. Larned was good enough to win a string of tennis crowns in unbroken order. But times have changed, and about two years seems to be the period allotted by the fates. Bill Tilden won top honors in 1920 and 1921. The Philadelphian still stands supreme as the champion tennis player of the world. He will be favored again in the next national championship, but his position is uncertain, compared to Dempsey, who should be safe for at least another year.

Tilden is the strongest individual player in the game, but it may happen that by next summer Bill Johnston or Vincent Richards may give him a strenuous time of it.

Tilden seems to be good enough to beat any player in the game three matches out of four. But he may be due for an off day at the wrong moment. The odds, however, will walk by his side throughout the year, and he will be ruling favorite when the big test comes.

In the same way Mrs. Molla Mallory, women's tennis champion, will be extremely hard to displace. She has been the ruling figure in women's tennis for the better part of the last six years, and at present there is no American rival strong enough to take her place in a championship test, where stamina counts almost as much as skill.

Tilden and Mrs. Mallory are an exceptionally strong pair of champions in their respective fields and, when the roll call is sounded at the end of the season, it will be something of an upset if either is displaced, despite the skill and power of many first-class challengers.

Those who are quite confident that neither will be beaten might turn to the case of Willie Hoppe, one of the most enduring champions of all time. Yet, even Hoppe fell in the last big engagement of the 'old year' when young Jake Schaefer stepped forward and coyly plucked the veteran's scepter from his grasp.

Schaefer, in turn, will find his stoutest billiard opponent to be the ex-champion, who is far from being a has-been in any turn or twist of the word. Billiards, like boxing, gives its champion a better chance to hold the royal toga for a few years. The shift doesn't come as often as it does in golf or

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even in tennis. Part of this is due to the fact that both are safe from the elements, neither wind nor rain entering into account. Neither do breaks of good and bad luck figure so heavily. In golf, for example, one stroke may find a heel print in a bunker, resting in the pit of disaster. Whereas, an even worse stroke may stop just short and leave an easy approach to the green. The element of chance must always be a factor in golf. The same thing, to a lesser degree, may frequently apply to a world series, or to a single football game. In football this element of chance is almost as large as it is in golf. An unlucky fumble, a bad bound, any one of five or six things may turn a game completely over.

One rarely comes across any such upset in boxing, court tennis or billiards. As brilliant as Willie Hoppe and Jay Gould have been, neither could have survived for so many years if there had been anything approaching the chance element of golf. This is fairly well proved in boxing by the fact that a beaten champion is rarely able to come back and overwhelm his conqueror. "They never come back," was written on the prize ring.

Careless of Him.—A lank, disconsolate looking person stood on the steps of the town hall during a political meeting. "Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside him. "Or are you just going in?"

"No, sir; I've come out," said the man decidedly. "Congressman Sniffkins is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," continued the man, passing his hand across his forehead in a puzzled manner, "he didn't say."—*The Argonaut*.

Saving His Wind.—Dugald M'Tavish, the all-round athlete and sportsman in the village, entered his name for all events in the local Highland games. The first event on the program was the half-mile, and of eight runners Dugald finished eighth. "Dugald, Dugald," said a fellow Scot, "why do you not run faster?"

"Run faster!" he said scornfully, "an me reservin' mysel' for the bagpipe competition."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph*.

A Word for Chicago.—"I consider New York to be the most wonderful city in the world, and I hope that its prosperity, uninterrupted, may be forever continued by Providence. In this connection I also express the earnest hope that God may take care of Chicago in the future, so as to enable it to live down its miserable past and wretched present."—*From the will of the late A. Toxen Worm, as quoted in the New York Herald*.

A Slogan

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Plan for more than you can do,

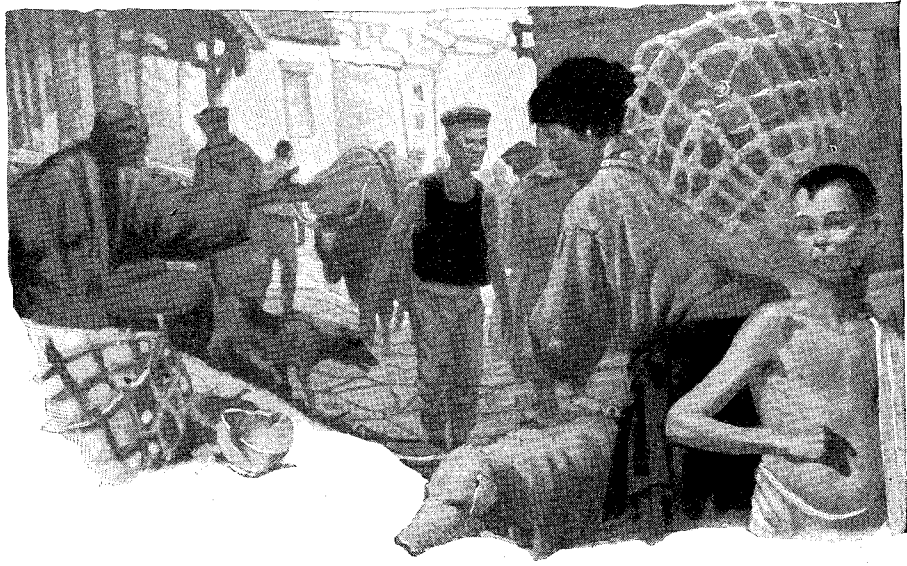
Then do it.

Hitch your wagon to a star,

Keep your seat, and there you are!

—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*.

Rare.—During the absence of our pastor we enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing a good sermon, when Mr. J. A. McM— supplied our pulpit. We hope he will come again.—*The Presbyterian League Leader*.



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

IN INDUSTRIAL RUSSIA

"STAGNATION" is the word that describes present industrial conditions in Russia, says Royal B. Keely, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York). Mr. Keely was imprisoned by the Bolshevik government, and for some time did compulsory work in various industrial plants. According to him, even Russians trained in America fail when returned to their native country, owing to the intolerable economic conditions. He tells an instructive tale of inefficiency and inability to cope with the handicaps placed upon industry under existing conditions. Nearly all the liquid wealth of Russia has been destroyed, Mr. Keely tells us. Fortunately, the greatest wealth is in the farms, forests and minerals, which are still there waiting development. The great problem is to find a means of stopping the destruction and arriving at the stage where reconstruction can begin. He goes on:

Personally, I am convinced that the rate of destruction is now greater than ever before. Since the revolution, there have been no exports. Imports have been infinitesimal. All of the wealth that was confiscated, the leaders have spent in riotous living and in enriching themselves.

Shortly after the blockade was raised the Bolsheviks placed some rather large orders with German firms for railway material. Twenty-five per cent. of the contract price was paid with the order. Most of the contracts have been canceled and the deposit lost.

One is surprised by the almost complete absence of traffic from the railroads, both passenger and freight. All the business houses of the cities are closed except the very small ones that have opened recently. The pavements and sidewalks are in painfully bad repair. Roofs are leaking. Machinery and equipment are getting worse daily. And what is especially discouraging is that no one has any interest in anything but seizing as best he can the daily necessities.

Consider the big Amo Automobile factory in Moscow, built by private capital under special encouragement from the old government. For full operation the factory would require about 6,000 men. At the time of my first acquaintance with it, it had about 1,000 men, but only two or three skilled mechanics. There was no raw material and very little fuel; little repair work was being done. They decided to build a motor, and worked all winter trying to get one good motor cylinder casting. They failed every time, partly because of lack of skill and partly because of absence of proper material. The manager at that time was a rather able Russian engineer, who was hindered by a management committee of ignorant workmen who had authority over him.

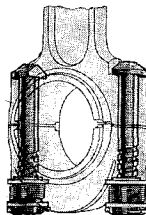
I saw the same factory again in June of this year. It has about the same number of men, but no sign of improvement. There is no basis on which to build—no fuel, no material, no trained workmen, no adequate transport. There is no incentive to work, and pay is independent of production.

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The Bromly Brothers factory in Moscow, founded by an Englishman, is also worthy of notice. It possesses good and modern manufacturing methods before the revolution, and never stopped work during the revolution, therefore having a chance to retain its old working force. It is not surprising then that it is still one of the best. In the fall of 1919, the entire supply of wood fuel, collected during the summer, was confiscated by the war department. It is such methods that have absolutely killed all initiative and thrift.

Another comparatively "good" plant in Russia is that of the International Harvester Co., near Moscow. It is the only plant of which I have heard that has not been "nationalized." Because of the Bolshevik control of the labor, the material, the fuel, the transport and the product, it is practically no better off than other factories. The chief difference is that the old management has succeeded in retaining some measure of control of the production. Their "Soviet" has meddled in housing, in food, in social affairs, health, etc., but the old manager has insisted that technical matters of plant operation belong strictly to the technical staff.

All over Russia the oil-, coke-, coal- and gas-burning furnaces, as well as locomotives, have been converted for wood burning. In the International Harvester plant the change would have completely upset the system. The management insisted upon having coal and coke. So in the spring of 1920 the manager's men made up a train and went south to the Donetz coal basin. It returned several weeks later with fuel enough to keep the furnaces running a few weeks longer.

One day I suggested to Lenin that better transport would mean better food and raw material; more food and material would mean better workmen; better workmen would mean better production. An order was issued that locomotives requiring repair should be taken into all factories, and that for every locomotive repaired the crew of workmen should receive a bonus in soviet cash and be permitted to take the locomotive for a trip into the country and bring food for themselves.

As a result we had the strange spectacle of locomotive repairing shoved into all kinds of plants. At the same time, all the locomotive building and repair plants of Russia were standing practically idle. The order was that locomotive repairing should be taken only where it did not interfere with regular production. As there was no regular production worth mentioning, that was not a serious consideration, but if there had been it would have been destroyed by the upheaval.

The proposal to take the locomotive repair into the International Harvester plant caused the manager and his superintendent three weeks of the hardest kind of fighting, for it would have destroyed the little nucleus he has preserved. He finally won.

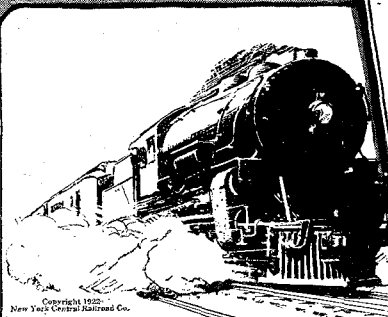
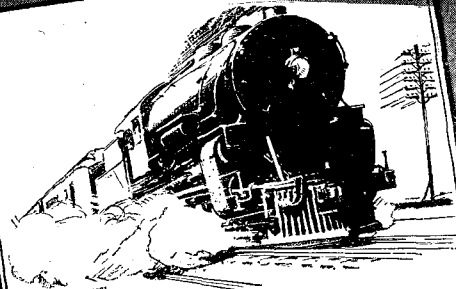
The production of the factory is painfully low. Fine large expensive automatic machines developed in the United States were standing idle for the want of competent workmen. Russian workmen can not read drawings, therefore models have to be maintained for the worker.

I dwell at length on the International Harvester factory, for conditions were such that if, anywhere in Russia, success or production were possible, it was there. It only proves that factory production and success under Bolshevism are unthinkable and impossible at present.

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WHERE NEGROES ARE IMMUNE

MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER and diphtheria seem to avoid the negro. The colored race is relatively free from these and other epidemic diseases, despite the fact that its general death rate is higher than that of the whites, we are told by the author of an article in the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York). He thinks that the study of the facts may throw light on the nature of these diseases, on the processes of immunization and on the racial traits and tendencies of the colored people. He continues:

"Negroes are relatively free from such important epidemic diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. In the case of each, environmental conditions among negroes would lead us to expect them to have higher case and death rates than do the whites. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the rule. Negro children, wherever the facts have been studied, have fewer cases of these diseases and fewer deaths in proportion to the population exposed. The most reliable data are those for deaths. Among white children insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, the death-rate for measles for the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, was 8.9 per 100,000; for colored children the rate was only 4.8. For diphtheria, the figures for the same period are: white, 25.1; colored, 8.4. For scarlet fever, the death-rates are: white, 7.6 and colored, 1.6. The experience for the death Registration Area of the United States corresponds closely with these figures as does also that for a number of cities with large colored populations.

"The report of Drs. Love and Davenport on the incidence of disease among white and colored troops, during the late war, shows very clearly that these diseases were much more frequently reported among white troops than among colored. In addition to these three diseases, we find a record of relative immunity among the negroes for such conditions as yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. These diseases share with the above the characteristic of having definite skin manifestations."

Just what part the peculiarities of the negro skin play in bringing this immunity about is still an unsolved question, the writer admits. It has been suggested that the heavier pigmentation and more pronounced secretory activities of the sweat glands offer greater protection against these diseases than is found among the whites. This is a problem which will require further study. He proceeds:

"With reference to the epidemic diseases noted above, it should be remembered that even the colored people have fewer cases of these conditions, they are prone to suffer more severely when they are attacked. In other words, the case fatality rates for some of these conditions, at least, are higher for the colored than they are for the whites. Their immunity consists in their racial capacity to resist infection rather than in a superior resistance to the ravages of these diseases when once attacked.

"In addition to these diseases with skin manifestations, negroes appear to have greater immunity from attack from diseases which reflect metabolic disturbances. Diabetes is an example. In the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, the death-rate among Industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan was 14.8 for whites and 11.1 for colored. Metabolic diseases are very definitely related to the stability of the nervous system, and it is interesting in this connection to find Drs. Love and Davenport reporting that 'The nervous system of uninfected negroes shows fewer cases of instability than that of the whites.' In their investigations they recorded only about one-third as many cases of neurasthenia and constitutional psychopathic state; they recorded only one-half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Functional defects of the heart of nervous origin were only about one-half as common in the camps among colored as among white troops. They conclude that the negro has more stable nerves and metabolizes better. With reference to their observations about nervous conditions, it is interesting to study the death-rates for locomotor ataxia. This disease is now generally recognized as a condition of syphilitic origin. Yet, the negro, who suffers with a death-rate from syphilis at least three times that of the whites, actually has a lower mortality from this nervous manifestation of syphilis.

"The racial differences of disease afford a very fruitful field for further investigation which should be cultivated by those who are located in those parts of the country where comparisons between the two races can best be made."

ARGENTINA'S INVASION OF TEXAS

AN INVADING ARMY from Argentina is marching on the capital of Texas, according to reports from Austin. Its soldiers are not humans, however, but ants, and its repulse will be an item in that unending conflict of man with the insect world, recently described in these pages. Officials of the State Department of Agriculture report a plan for extending warfare against the westward advance of this persistent and costly pest, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Entomologists declare that the Argentine ant is in a class by itself, a menace not only to horticultural interests because it destroys buds, blossoms and fruit, but also a source of great damage to certain field crops, and even a menace to human life. Even infants have been reported killed by hordes of these ants. Federal investigators have found localities overrun until homes and fields were deserted, human tenants driven out by insect invaders. We read:

"Introduced into the United States probably at New Orleans, by ships from South America, this highly undesirable immigrant, a native of Brazil and Argentina, now infests other sections of the country. The federal Department of Agriculture recently placed its northern limit of invasion at Nashville, Tenn., the eastern advance armies at Wilmington, N. C., and a western group in California. Freight shipments originating in infested areas are responsible for the wide-spread appearance of the insect, which has a story that reads like fiction.

"Building everywhere, beneath houses or between the walls, in trees, under stones, in compost heaps and many other places, the ant increases with great rapidity. Most persistent of all, it destroys or drives out the native species and penetrates to every crack and cranny of a dwelling.

"The worker ants are dark brown, small in size, and almost omnivorous. They will even enter ice-boxes and refrigerators in search of food, deterred not at all by low temperatures. Poultry raising is attended by great difficulties in localities they infest because the ants eat young chicks.

"The worker ants are fond of sweet stuff. For this reason the orchard destroying aphids and scale insects which excrete honey-dew are given tender protection. Frequently the ants build protecting shelters over the fruit-destroying pests, and often the workers carry the aphids and scale insects to the young tender growth of fruit-trees so that they may more easily get the fruit juices.

"Millions of dollars have been spent in Louisiana combating this ant. In the orange belt of Texas a systematic campaign was waged effectively by the State in cooperation with citizens of Orange and Port Arthur. The towns were laid off in districts and the ant armies routed a district at a time.

"Corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are among the field crops suffering from the ravages of the pest. The workers are said to attend constantly the aphids and mealy-bugs attacking these crops.

"Trapping with a mixture of sugar, syrup and arsenic; a tree-banding mixture of one part of flowers of sulfur to six parts of commercial tree-banding sticky material; and tape soaked in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury and hung up to dry, are some of the weapons recommended in the warfare against the ant armies."

A PRIZE FOR THE STRAIGHTEST SPINE—Fifteen hundred dollars is offered in two prizes for the best human spines in North America, by the National League for the Prevention of Spinal Curvature, an Osteopathic organization. Women over eighteen years of age may compete for a prize of \$1000, and girls or boys under twelve for one of \$500. The contest closes on May 25 and the prizes will be awarded on June 15. A circular sent out by the League makes the following statements:

"One object of the League is to see that every school child is examined by an osteopath for spinal irregularities. Many a back that appears on superficial inspection to be normal is found, when properly examined, to have slight misplacements of vertebrae. Fully 75 per cent. of all school children possess some degree of curvature.

"The contestants for the prizes must be examined in each instance by a graduate of osteopathy, who has received his degree from one of the associated colleges under the American Osteopathic Association.

"While we appreciate the fact that no perfect spine is in

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Seiberling Tires are cords only—the name will not be put upon any fabric tires.

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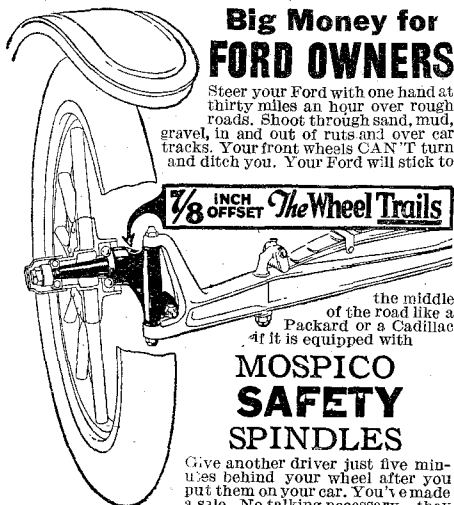
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Rests the Feet

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

existence, we want, in this contest, to select the spine that is most nearly perfect both as to physiological curves, from side-view, and straightness of outline when applied to back view."

CREDULO-CHEMISTRY: A NEW BRANCH

WE have so many kinds of chemistry—inorganic, organic, physical, colloid, photo, and such a lot more—that it will scarcely do harm if we add still another division, and for this the term Credulo-chemistry is proposed editorially by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). It is published almost exclusively in daily newspapers, and is, in effect, chemistry that isn't so. A few years ago, we are told, it flourished more actively, but we still have remarkable manifestations. A curious feature is that contributors to this field of research are almost invariably ignorant of science. They do not have to reason or think; they just make "experiments." The writer goes on:

The latest step in credulochemistry we gather from the New York *Herald*, but it was also published as a news item in several other leading journals. This "special dispatch" was dated Laporte, Ind., and it set forth the news that Walter Bunton, twenty-eight years old, a war veteran with a wound stripe, employed by the New York Blower Co., had discovered the "lost art" of hardening copper. This is a favorite stunt, and has been discovered so many times that it seems a pity that, after all the inventions, copper isn't really any harder than it is.

Mr. Bunton of the Blower company seems, according to the report, to have had better luck. First he found an ash-can in which were some leaves of an encyclopedia which told of "an ancient metallurgist, incidentally a murderer, with whose death the secret of hardening copper was lost." Then he proceeded to experiment, and, presto! there was his metal which, according to the *Herald*, "is said to be the hardest metal known, except for one called 'Steelite' (sic.) It means cutting tools for lathes that will not strike sparks . . . electric motors and generators that will not burn out"—it means, in other words, an awful lot. Then he went to Gary, Ind., and saw Judge Gary, showing him his discovery, and he, as soon as Bunton finished talking, said: "Name your terms."

(Now isn't that just like Judge Gary?) Bunton replied: "One million dollars . . . and two cents a pound royalty."

"We will let you know. Good day," answered the chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and on Friday, the paper says, "a letter came accepting the terms." The account closes with, "Bunton is to be married in October." That gives it "the heart interest."

Now the people at the Steel Corporation do not know anything about this great find and strategic purchase, and neither does anybody else as far as we can find out. It is merely an eruption of credulochemistry. A study of its origins would be interesting. But we wish they would stop hardening copper.

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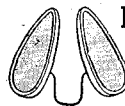
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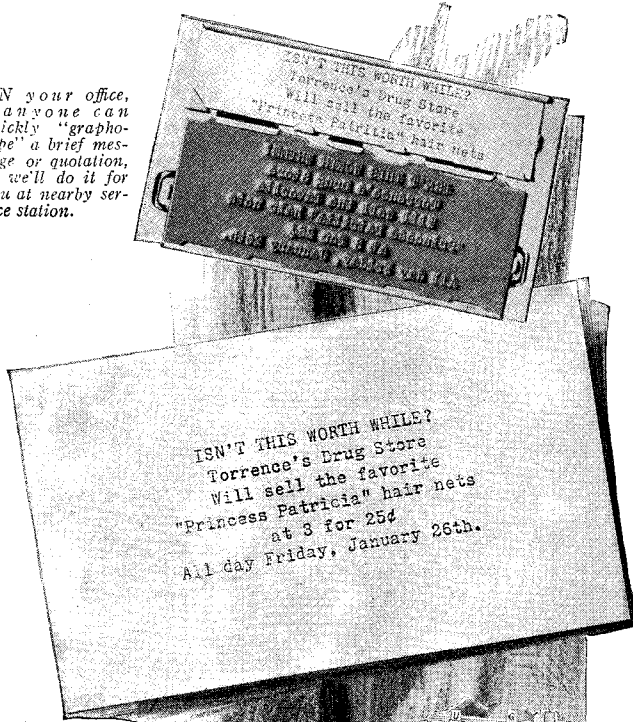
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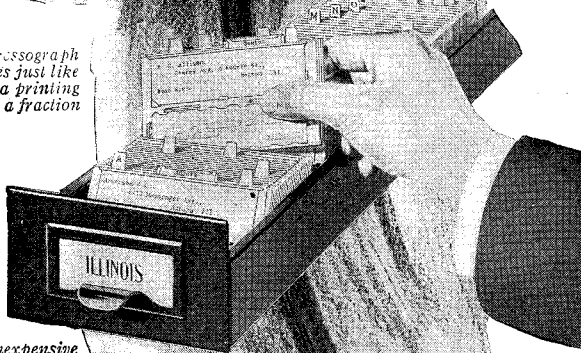
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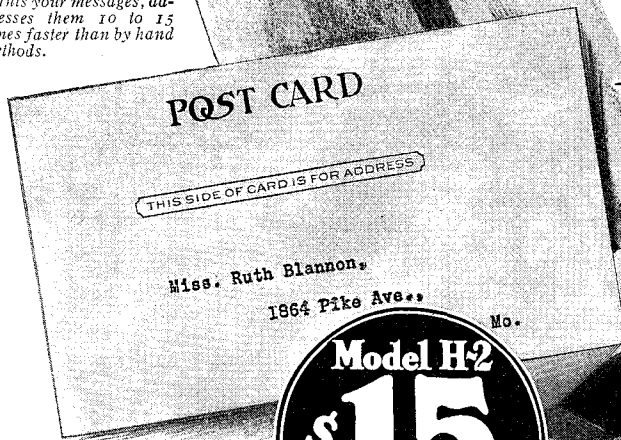
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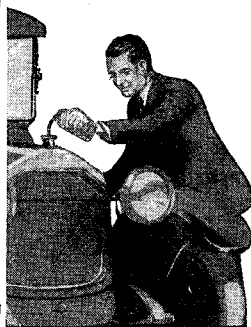
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHY RAILROAD RATE REDUCTION WILL COME SLOWLY

IN VIEW of the wide-spread belief that high railroad rates are largely responsible for the continuance of the business depression, and of the loud demand for immediate and sweeping reductions, it is interesting to notice that rejoinder from the roads is virtually—"we'd like to, but we can't."

Some freight rates have been reduced, to correct disarrangements as to localities and for economic reasons, but such an authority as President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio holds that the roads can not wisely do more at present. And even if the Interstate Commerce Commission insists on reduction, we read on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*, no effects are likely to be felt before the beginning of summer. "It will require some time for the Commission to finish taking testimony and hearing arguments on this question. Then, if reductions are ordered, at least a month more will be necessary for the carriers to put the decision into effect." Returning to the railroad point of view, as exprest by Mr. Willard, we find him stating that "certainly the carriers in the Eastern region can not make a general reduction now which would be definitely helpful, and it is doubtful if any substantial reduction could be justified with reference to any one commodity or class of traffic." As this railroad man continues:

American railroads have furnished the cheapest transportation service in the world; they will do so again, and in fact they are doing so now. High as railroad charges are, they are not relatively higher than other prices are or were, and it is important to remember that they were the very last to go up, and in the nature of things can not be first to go down; they can and will participate in the downward movement of all prices. In my opinion, to accelerate this downward movement artificially at this time would injure the roads and not benefit the public. Railroad rates are and always were subject to economic laws, against which they can not prevail, and the mere operation of such laws and influences will tend constantly to bring about lower rates, just as has been the case, not only during the past year, but during all years of railway operation.

Any further forced rate reduction would, in Mr. Willard's opinion, tend to make the carriers unequal to caring for the present volume of traffic, which he considers not much over 75 per cent. of normal. While there may be some difference of opinion about the severity of the case as Mr. Willard puts it, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* believes "that he is right in the general statement and that any attempt to force conclusions would tend to disaster instead of relief."

HOW LONDON AND PARIS EXPLAIN THE RISE OF POUND AND FRANC

THE gradual character of the upward movement in the principal European exchanges is less spectacular but, in the opinion of foreign observers, it is more significant than any spasmodic sudden rise would be. Last week the pound went up to \$4.36, which is within sight of the par value of \$4.8665. The previous week it had been \$4.25, as compared with \$3.79 a year before. Likewise, the franc which has been slowly climbing during the last three weeks from .082 to .0841, and on to .0858, shows a marked improvement over the figure of .0683, of January 1921. Similar improvement is shown in the Belgian franc and the Italian lira. In Paris, says a New York *Times* correspondent, it is felt that the most important influence on foreign exchange rates is the apparent ability of the new French Minister of Finance to effect the great economies in the budget which he promises. And we are assured that "no apprehension is felt in financial circles here as to the maintenance of satisfactory foreign relations by the Poincaré Cabinet." In explaining the recent rise of sterling in New York, the London financial correspondent of the New York *Times* gives first place "to the great alteration in favor of Great Britain of the trade balance between England and America":

As American business men are well aware, the shrinkage in merchandise business between the two countries, both in quantity and value, has been almost sensational, and its result has been immense reduction of the excess of imports. Without this solid basis of improvement in England's economic position, the other factors alone could not have accomplished the restoration of sterling to the highest rate quoted for two and a half years.

In redeeming such of its external loans as are falling due in America, Great Britain has, we are told, "put one peg in the ladder by which sterling has been climbing." But the final and most powerful touch has been given by the achievement of the Naval Disarmament Conference. This "has provided a lifting power for international exchange which would be difficult to exaggerate." The London writer says further:

Nor must one overlook the importance of the progress made toward helping the position of European nations indebted to the United States Treasury through the medium of funding their obligations. This is recognized as a great step forward, inasmuch as it converts what is now a debt payable on demand to long-term obligations, thus definitely removing from the political arena the question in its most awkward form. It is doubtful whether sterling could possibly have risen to its present level but for the naval agreement and the passing of the refunding bill.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ASKED TO "HELP GERMANY COME BACK"

AN apparent attempt, in the words of the New York *Herald*, "to arrange for the bodily transfer of American industries to Germany where articles would be manufactured at cheap labor costs to be resold in the United States," has been revealed by correspondence published by the New York papers between a New York manufacturer and the Secretary of Labor. The manufacturer in question, who makes electrical machinery, received a letter from a concern called the Inter-Ocean Holding Company, with the letterhead indicating that it is "organized at the instance of various German, Hungarian, Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian interests." The words "Department of Propaganda and Statistics" could also be read despite an attempt to ink them out. The letter received by Mr. Waring, the manufacturer mentioned, is quoted as follows by the New York *Herald*:

You have recently received from us a card in reference to "Helping Germany to Come Back."

In this connection you realize that labor conditions in Central Europe make it obvious that it might be advantageous to have some of your products manufactured there.

Be that as it may, we know that you are interested in at least securing quotations on tentative quantities.

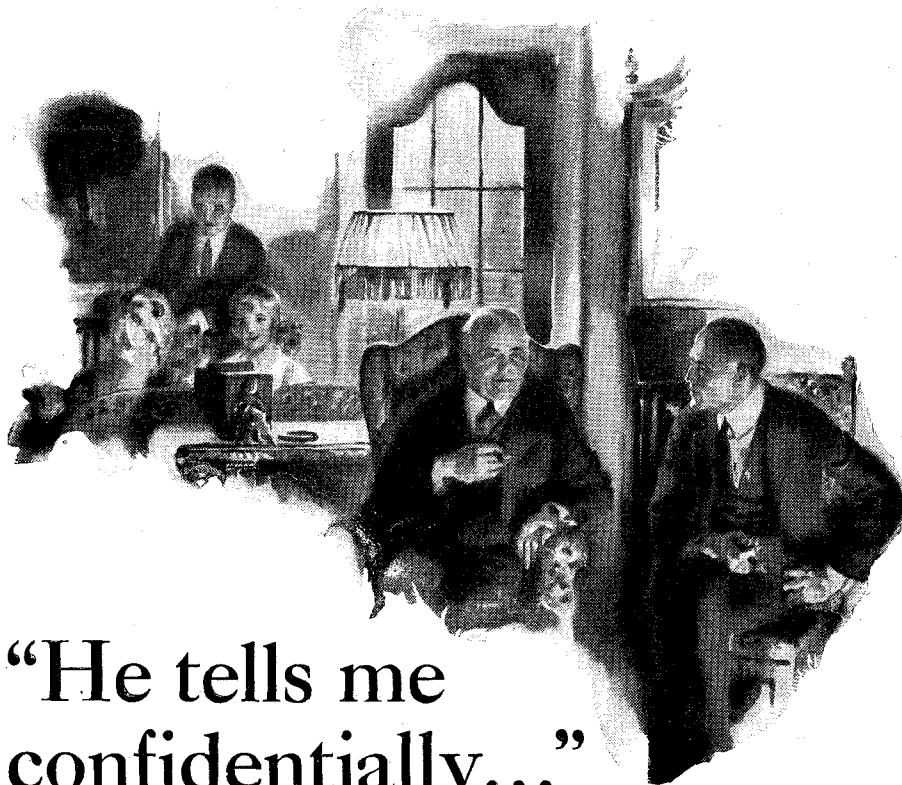
The writer personally is more or less familiar with your product, and inasmuch as he is booked to sail for Europe on February 4, in company with others of this organization, he suggests that you permit us to secure manufacturing figures for reproducing your article in Germany for resale in America. For that purpose we suggest that you provide us with a sample, and in addition thereto specifications and plans that would help us in quickly securing the information.

Mr. Waring is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:

The real plan is to get the best of our products in the United States and manufacture them in Germany on a contract. Then, when the contract has been filled, to manufacture the articles themselves, enter into competition with us, and later flood the world with their goods.

In reply to Mr. Waring's letter, Secretary Davis denounced the suggestion for setting up plants in Germany as "despicable and pernicious activity," declaring that the scheme would, if successful, intensify unemployment in this country. The New York *Times* says that:

In December the "Department of Propaganda and Statistics" of the Inter-Ocean Holding Company, Inc., then located at 347 Madison Avenue, began sending out an appeal to American business men headed, "Do you want to help Germany come back?" Bespeaking the interest and cooperation of those to whom he wrote "in a quiet, confidential way," E. M. Elliot, self-styled Vice-President of the company, set forth that he was head of "a very, very large enterprise," formed here to place in Germany some \$20,000,000 in money to be used in bringing back German merchandise.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 1.—Field Marshal Prince Arimoto Yamagata, known as the "Moltke of Japan," dies at Odawara, Japan, in his 84th year. He was regarded as one of the greatest poets and theologians in Japan, and was founder of Japan's modern army.

February 2.—The conclave of fifty-three Cardinals goes into session in the Vatican to choose a successor to Pope Benedict XV.

The condemned by the German Railway Federation, thousands of railroad engineers, trainmen and conductors in Germany go on strike for a 75 per cent wage increase, and tie up communications in the northern part of the country.

Efforts of Premier Craig, of Ulster, and Michael Collins, Chairman of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, to settle the Ulster boundary dispute end in failure.

February 3.—The International Court of Justice elects as President Dr. B. T. C. Loder, a former member of the Dutch Supreme Court.

February 4.—Deaths in England and Wales from the present epidemic of influenza have totaled 13,000, according to figures issued in London.

February 5.—Employees of Berlin's public utilities go on strike, and the city's light, water and trolley service, except at hospitals and zoological gardens, is cut off.

Christian Rudolph De Wet, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the War of 1899, dies at Dewetsdorp, South Africa, in his sixty-eighth year.

February 6.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, is elected successor to Pope Benedict XV, and takes the title of Pius XI.

Rioting in several parts of India during the week-end results in the killing of seventeen police officials and four members of attacking parties, in addition to the wounding of a number of persons, according to a dispatch from London.

Premier Craig, of Ulster, writes to Premier Lloyd George that the Ulster government will refuse to accept any considerable alteration in the frontier of the province.

February 7.—At the reassembly of the British Parliament King George and Premier Lloyd George praise the initiative of President Harding in calling the Arms Conference and express gratification at the closer link which the conference has forged between Great Britain and the United States.

The India Office in London issues a statement saying it is the intention of the Government to adopt stern measures to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience in India, and denying that it has embarked on a policy of lawless repression.

DOMESTIC

February 1.—Great Britain, through Arthur J. Balfour, British delegate to the Washington Arms Conference, formally returns Wei-hai-wei, its naval base in Shantung, to China.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament adopts the five-Power naval treaty establishing a ten-year naval holiday, the five-Power treaty binding

America, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy to refrain from the use of submarines as commerce destroyers, and certain resolutions freeing China from foreign control.

February 2.—Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department tells the House Ways and Means Committee that the proposed soldiers' bonus will have to be raised from increased first and second-class postage, higher taxes on tobacco and documents, and levies on automobiles and gasoline.

Edward H. Shaughnessy, of Chicago, second Assistant Postmaster-General, dies from injuries suffered in the Knickerbocker Theater disaster in Washington.

February 3.—Secretary of State Hughes serves notice in the Washington Arms Conference that the United States can not consent to the holding by Japanese nationals of any special trade privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia not enjoyed by other nations.

Director of the Budget Dawes announces in his report to the President that the government expenditures have been reduced from a scale based on \$4,550,000,000 to a scale of \$3,974,000,000.

The House of Representatives passes the foreign debt funding bill which now goes to the President.

February 4.—The Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution providing for another conference to consider rules of warfare, exclusive of submarine and chemical warfare, to be called in three months, and approves two treaties pledging the eight Powers to respect China's sovereignty, and other treaties relating to settlement of problems in the Far East.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference sign the treaty by which Shantung is returned to China.

February 5.—President Hsu Hsih-Chang, of the Republic of China, cables the Chinese Government's thanks to President Harding for his aid in settling the Shantung problem.

Unemployment in the United States decreased in January, reports the Department of Labor, forty out of sixty-five cities and industrial centers having 4.2 per cent. more workers on payrolls on January 31, than on December 31. The calculation is made from the actual reports of 1,428 concerns normally employing 500 persons each.

February 6.—The Conference on the Limitation of Armament ends after the signing of five treaties resulting from its work. In a farewell address President Harding says that the Conference has written "the first deliberate and effective expression of war's utter futility."

February 7.—President Harding orders immediate suspension of work on ships to be scrapped under the five-power naval treaty and discontinuance of fortification work at Guam, the Philippines and other Pacific islands. Rough estimates of the savings to be effected in the next naval appropriation bill alone are placed at \$200,000,000.

Chairman Lodge, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduces a resolution to extend by twenty-five years the time in which Austria shall pay her debts to the United States Grain Corporation, on condition that other nations grant similar extensions.

Six known dead, thirty reported missing or unaccounted for and twenty-eight injured is the toll of a fire which destroys the Lexington Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.



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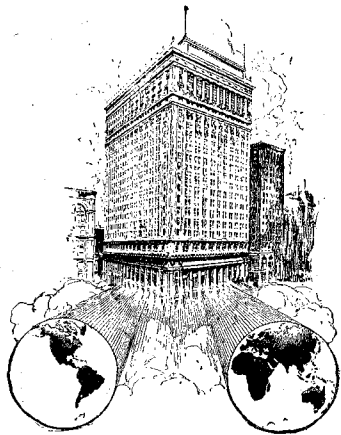


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THE ▽ SPICE ▽ OF ▽ LIFE

Ignorance or Worse.—A writer says nine-tenths of the people know how to drive a car. Evidently he has not studied the police court records.—*Mansfield News*.

Salvaging the Wreck.—"So you loved and lost?"

"Well, no, I didn't lose exactly. You see, when she returned my presents, she accidentally put in some of the other fellow's."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

Necessary Safeguard.—"There is no chance of my ever adjudging the wrong man insane," says a Topeka alienist. "Whenever I am called in on an insanity case I always have some one point the patient out to me before I make the examination."—*The Topeka Capital*.

New Memory System.—"How is it you have such a good memory, Norah?" her mistress inquired.

"Well, mum, I'll tell ye. Since me childhood never a lie have I told, and when ye don't have to be taxin' yer memory to be rememberin' what ye told this one or that, or how ye explained this or that, shure ye don't overwork it an' it lasts ye, good as new, till ye die."—*Christian Advocate*.

Bearilously Near.—"I've been in camp," said one of a group in the local grocer's who were exchanging stories of adventure, "and only came down yesterday. One morning last week I struck the trail of a bear and followed it till about half-past four that afternoon before giving it up."

"What made you quit after putting in a whole day's work?" asked one of his listeners.

"Well, to tell the truth," replied the first speaker, shifting his weight ponderously from one leg to the other, "it seemed to me the trail was getting altogether too fresh."—*Harper's Magazine*.

Harsh Sentence.—Abe Cory brought the following story over from New York the other day:

A negro charged with stealing a watch had been arraigned before the court. The judge was not convinced that he was guilty and said:

"You are acquitted, Sam."

"Acquitted," repeated Sam doubtfully. "What do you mean, judge?"

"That's the sentence; you are acquitted."

Still looking somewhat confused, Sam said: "Judge, does dat mean I have to give the watch back?"—*Christian Evangelist*.

Fitting Text.—A colored preacher in Alabama had at one time served a short jail sentence and was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact, as in his later years he had been a model of rectitude. One Sunday, rising to begin his sermon, his heart sank to see a former cellmate sitting in the front row. Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly: "Ah takes mah text dis mo'nin' from de sixty-fo'th chaptah and fo' hundredth verse of de book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, and says nothin', dem will Ah see later.'"—*The Argonaut*.

Pathetic.—"How do you feel about reforming the movies?"

"Most of the pictures I've seen are more to be pitied than censored."—*Judge*.

Motherly Tokens.—"Been having another mothers' club meeting here to-day, Mary?"

"How did you guess?"

"By the empty cigaret box."—*Judge*.

No Use.—"Can I be of any assistance?" asked the sympathetic motorist of a man who was looking unutterable thoughts at a disabled car.

"How is your vocabulary?"

"I'm a minister, sir."

"Drive on."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Where Bernard Beats Margot.—Bernard Shaw says he doesn't care to visit the United States. He doesn't have to. The show managers and publishers send his money over to him. Some less fortunate people in England have to come after theirs.—*Evening Mail*.

Ready for the Penalty.—LANDLORD—"You didn't pay the rent for last month."

TENANT—"No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement."

LANDLORD—"Agreement! What agreement?"

TENANT—"Why, when I rented, you said I must pay in advance or not at all."—*Detroit Free Press*.

An Oyster Stew.—They used to say of the late Louis James that he was one of the greatest humorists and practical jokers in stage history. It is recounted of him that on a certain occasion, in one of the Shakespearean tragedies, having to shake hands with a brother tragedian, he left clutched inescapably in the latter's fist a fat, raw oyster, which the unfortunate individual was obliged to keep by him through the remainder of the scene.—*The Argonaut*.

The Wicked Worm.—Cuthbert had been listening for half an hour to a lecture from his father on the evils of late nights and late risings in the morning.

"You will never amount to anything," said the father, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember, it's the early bird that catches the worm."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Cuthbert. "How about the worm? What did he get for turning out so early?"

"My son," replied the father, "that worm hadn't been to bed all night; he was on his way home."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*.

"Wet" but Firm.—"Yes, sir, he says Henry were making \$200 ev'y week, and he didn't pay but \$40 protection."

"Las' Monday a federal prohibition officer came and say: 'You has got to move out, 'cause I gwine ter raid you on Wednesday, and I don't want to find no ev-i-dence here.'"

"Henry say, 'I pay \$40 a week for protection, and protection I'se gwine to git and don't you touch nothin' in dis here house.'"

"And Henry say didn't nobody raid him!"

—From the report of a liquor case in a Richmond (Va.) paper.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. W. J." Montclair, N. J.—"Please give the meaning and origin of the expression 'Freedom of the seas.'"

Freedom of the seas, as proposed at The Hague in 1907, is exemption from seizure at sea by the armed vessels of a belligerent of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war.

"M. P." Tulsa, Okla.—"Please tell me if the following sentences are grammatically correct (1) 'These results are shown in Table No. 2.' (2) 'The data shows that a considerable amount of gasoline is at present escaping in the residue gas of the absorption plant.'"

The first is, the second is not. The word *data* is a plural and requires a verb to agree with it. "The data *show* that a considerable amount of gasoline . . ."

"M. B. T." Knox City, Mo.—"Where does the expression, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness,' come from?"

John Wesley's "Sermon xciii. *On Dress*."—"Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

"J. K. M." Norfolk, Va.—The plural of the word *magneto* is *magnetos*.

"Z. D. McC." Kennebec, S. D.—"Is it correct for a married woman, when signing a check, to write her title as, 'Mrs. C. C. Smith'? What is the rule governing her signature in this and in business letters?"

On legal documents, checks, etc., a married woman always signs her name in full—*Mary Ellen Smith*—without regard to her status and, therefore, omits "Mrs." In a business letter a married woman signs her name as—*Mary Ellen Smith*—and below, if she be not known to her correspondent, *Mrs. Arthur Smith*, the latter being for use in directing the envelop to her.

"L. S." Dallas, Tex.—"I have noticed the word *ensor* frequently used as a verb, and will thank you to advise me if same is correct when so used."

To *ensor* is (1) To examine, as books, letters, manuscripts, etc., for the purpose of determining the character of their contents, as by an especially appointed government official. (2) To expurgate before granting license to publish, as a play. (3) In military usage, to sanction after examination the forwarding of (correspondence, news, etc.) during war."

"V. V." New York, N. Y.—"Please advise me whether it is incorrect at all times to end a sentence with a preposition. My understanding is that the sentence, 'To make the world a decent place to live in,' should be, 'To make the world a decent place in which to live,' yet in many high-class magazines I have repeatedly seen sentences similar to the former."

Dr. JAMES C. FERNALD in his "English Grammar Simplified" gives the following:—"In English the preposition ordinarily precedes, but may at times appropriately, and very forcibly, follow its object, even when the preposition thus ends a clause or sentence."

The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born *on*, good to live *on*, good to die *for* and to be buried *in*.—LOWELL, *Among My Books, Second Series, Garfield*.

"This usage may be supported by numberless quotations from the best authors."

"C. B." St. Boniface, Man., Can.—"Please give the meaning of the following Irish words—*Alannah, Asthore, Machree, Mavourneen*."

Alannah, "Literally, 'my child'; used as a sign of endearment." *Asthore*, "My treasure: an epithet of endearment." *Machree*, "My heart: a term of endearment." *Mavourneen*, "My darling: an expression of affection, used as an affix to a proper name, as Kathleen *mavourneen*."

"A. L. G." White Sulphur Springs, Mont.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Nazimova*?"

The name *Nazimova* is correctly pronounced *na-zî'mo'-va* or *na-zim'-o'-va*—*a's* as in *artistic*, *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey*.